

R4

USAID/UGANDA

Results Review and
Resource Request (R4)

4 April 2000

Please Note:

The attached FY 2002 Results Review and Resource Request ("R4") was assembled and analyzed by the country or USAID operating unit identified on this cover page.

The R4 is a "pre-decisional" USAID document and does not reflect results stemming from formal USAID review(s) of this document.

Related document information can be obtained from:

USAID Development Experience Clearinghouse
1611 N. Kent Street, Suite 200
Arlington, VA 22209-2111
Telephone: 703/351-4006 Ext. 106
Fax: 703/351-4039
Email: docorder@dec.cdie.org
Internet: <http://www.dec.org>

Released on or after Oct. 1, 2002

Table of Contents

R4	1
Please Note:	2
Table of Contents	3
R4 Part I: Overview/Factors Affecting Program Performance	4
R4 Part II Results Review by SO.....	7
Text for SO a	7
Text for SO b	16
Text for SO c	24
Text for SO d	33
Text for SO e	42
Text for SO f.....	50
R4 Part III: Resource Request.....	48
Rationale for FY 2002 Resource Request.....	48
Program, Workforce and OE.....	50
Supplemental Information Annexes	51
Environmental Impact.....	51
Updated Framework Annex.....	53
Success Stories	56
Global Climate Change	66
Greater Horn of Africa Initiative.....	70
Supplemental Annex.....	73

R4 Part I: Overview/Factors Affecting Program Performance

R4 Part I: Overview and Factors Affecting Program Performance

OVERVIEW AND FACTORS AFFECTING PROGRAM PROGRESS

Strategy Summary Progress: The performance of USAID/Uganda's program continued on an upward spiral as all elements of our strategy achieved expected results, reconfirming the basic framework of our Uganda Country Strategic Plan (1997-2001). In 1999 the Mission conducted internal and external reviews and evaluations, including a portfolio review, of all elements of our program. The basic tenets of our strategy remain relevant and valid. Our program goal of "promoting sustainable and equitable improvement in the standard of living" supports the Agency's goal of fostering broad-based sustainable development. These Mission and Agency goals are consistent with, and supportive of, U.S. national interests, as defined in the Mission Performance Plan, of supporting broad-based growth, democracy and global issues such as population, health and environment. In 2000, USAID/Uganda will begin developing a new strategy for the 2002-2007 period. Plans are to submit the concept paper by September 2000 and the strategy in Spring 2001 for USAID/W review and approval.

Significant Changes: There have been no significant changes in Uganda that would lead us to change the focus of our program or eliminate strategic objectives, particularly as we approach the end of this 5 year planning period.

Major 1999 Program Achievements: Three years into USAID/Uganda's strategy, we continue to achieve impressive results that fully validate our program. Economic Growth: USAID's most successful and highly visible agricultural intervention in 1999 was assistance to the recovery of cassava, a food crop widely consumed in the region, which witnessed a 700% increase in production, thanks to disease-resistant varieties introduced by USAID-supported partners. USAID's innovative microfinance program reaches more than 250,000 under-served rural farmers of whom 70% are women. Environment: Our support to environmental advocacy paid off this year. A local NGO consortium supported by USAID through the World Resources Institute encouraged the Minister of Water, Lands and Environment to proclaim a halt to wetlands development in the rapidly-growing Entebbe-Kampala urban industrial zone. The consortium also threatened court action against a major tannery, halting effluent pollution into Lake Victoria at Jinja. Primary Education: USAID's policy dialogue agenda has led to increased levels of GOU financing to primary education. Education's share of the overall budget increased from 24% in 1997 to 31.5% in 1999, as did the proportion of education resources allocated specifically to primary education which increased from 55% to 61%. Our support for teacher training in 199 reached 6,000 untrained teachers, 330 teacher trainers and 7,000 head teachers. Reproductive Health/HIV/AIDS: The availability of reproductive, maternal and child health (RH/MCH) services continued to increase in 1999. In USAID-supported districts – family planning services increased modern contraceptive prevalence by 1.5% bringing the total to 21.5%; and assisted deliveries also increased by 22%. Although HIV sentinel surveillance data

were not available this year, other survey data suggest continued success in reducing HIV prevalence in 1999. Democracy and Governance: Parliament continued to demonstrate its commitment to exercise oversight powers over the executive branch and monitor the budget, and to enhance legislative independence through the use of private members' bills. The USAID-funded Parliamentary Research and Information Center handled over 2,600 requests for legal and social science research which helped increase Parliament's capacity to initiate legislation. Northern Uganda: Relative peace for almost a year in Northern Uganda enabled USAID to expand activities in this insecure area. In Acholiland, USAID initiated support for local authorities, religious and traditional leaders to support the people of Gulu and Kitgum in reconciliation and attaining long-term peace. In the Karamoja region, USAID began funding a new program to support alternative basic education for Karimojong children. The program, which includes dispute resolution as part of the curriculum, is already reaching more than 7,000 children, two-thirds of them girls.

Country Factors Influencing Program: Macroeconomic Performance and Fiscal Management: Uganda's economy has grown by approximately 7% annually for the past six years, with inflation in the mid-single digits and an exchange rate that has stabilized around 1500 shillings to the dollar after a 10% depreciation in April/May of last year, in response to a number of internal and external shocks to the economy. In FY1998/99, GDP grew by 7.8%, with gross domestic investment at 19% of GDP and headline inflation (including food prices) at 5.1%. This reflects Uganda's success in maintaining macroeconomic stability, the result of disciplined macroeconomic policy: budget deficits including grants have averaged 1.3% of GDP over the past four years; monetary policy has been used effectively to keep inflation low and smooth out movements in the exchange rate; and government supervision of the financial sector has been significantly strengthened over the past year. However, the Ugandan economy has experienced some difficulties during the second half of 1999. Inflation picked up, running at 10% per year, although tight monetary policy and good rains have brought it back down to around 6% by February 2000. Recent anecdotal evidence indicates that growth and investment have slowed, a logical consequence of tight monetary policy and the severe terms of trade shock Uganda has suffered over the past year -- petroleum (7% of imports) prices have doubled and coffee (over 50% of goods exports) prices are down by 30% compared to a year ago. Tax revenues have fallen well short of expectations for the first half of FY1999/00 and are projected to fall short by around US\$66 million (9% below projections) for the entire year. The causes of the shortfall are not fully understood, but most likely due to increased smuggling, a slow down in imports, and a possible slowdown in the rate of economic growth.

The banking shakeout of 1998/99 saw the closing of four domestic commercial banks and the unsuccessful privatization of Uganda Commercial Bank, Uganda's largest commercial bank, which in the mid-1990s held 50% of commercial bank deposits. This caused a loss of liquidity in the banking system which, along with tight monetary policy, reduced bank lending to the private sector and is clearly implicated in the apparent downturn in domestic investment that has occurred over the past 6-8 months. Nevertheless, the **firm response of the Bank of Uganda to strengthen bank supervision** has made Uganda's banking system stronger today than it was a year ago. Similarly, scandal within the privatization process in 1997 led to a Parliamentary investigation, reorganization of the privatization unit, amendments to the privatization law, and other changes, all of which culminated in a re-energized privatization process that is fully back on-track.

During the mid-1990s the incidence of absolute poverty in Uganda declined from 56% to 44%. The goal of Uganda's Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP) is to essentially eliminate absolute poverty within two decades. With Uganda's selection as the first country to receive debt relief under the initial **Heavily Indebted Poor Country Initiative (HIPC I)**, some \$40 million in budgetary resources were freed up for uses other than debt service in the FY1998/99 budget. The GOU channeled all these funds to poverty reduction activities -- primary education, primary health care, water and sanitation, rural roads, agriculture extension, and accountability agencies -- setting up the Poverty Action Fund (PAF) in June 1998: a clear and transparent mechanism for monitoring by the donor and NGO communities. In its first year of existence, (FY1998/99) expenditures on line items included in the PAF doubled, from 6.5% of GOU domestic expenditures prior to PAF's creation and the advent of HIPC debt relief in June 1998, to 12.8% in FY1998/99. The revised PEAP will serve as Uganda's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, which will enable Uganda to become the first country to start receiving debt relief under the **Enhanced HIPC Initiative (HIPC II)**. Debt relief under HIPC II will free up \$50-60 million in additional budgetary resources that will be channeled through the PAF. This will further increase funding for the above-mentioned poverty reduction activities to approximately 14% of GOU domestic expenditures. Total GOU domestic expenditures for education increased from 2.9% of GDP in 1997/8 to 3.5% in 1998/9, and health expenditures increased slightly from 0.8% of GDP in 1997/8 to 0.9% in 1998/9, after declining the previous two years.

Political Developments: Uganda has made significant strides towards addressing the issue of **corruption**, particularly at the higher and more visible levels of government. In 1998, we saw the creation of the Ministry of Ethics and Integrity, new enforcement of the Leadership Code, a more active Parliament with multiple Public Accounts Committee hearings, and active investigations emanating from the Office of the Inspector General of Government. Yet in the most recent "Corruption Perception Index Scores" released by Transparency International, Uganda is viewed as having a severe corruption problem (scoring 2.2 out of 10; 10 being the least corrupt). The GOU did begin implementing the Action Plan to Fight Corruption in 1999, and there were many accomplishments, though serious work remains on many outstanding actions.

Political developments in the latter part of the year have been overshadowed by the **2000 Referendum**. In July 2000, Uganda's citizens are to vote on whether to retain the Movement "no-party" system of government or move to a multi-party system. USAID has joined other bilateral donors to coordinate assistance to the Referendum and monitor the canvassing period using a set of agreed-upon benchmarks. There remains serious concerns as to whether the Referendum will be free and fair. USAID is funding the monitoring of the process, not the Referendum itself, by financing IFES' work with local non-governmental organizations that will monitor and report on activities not only in Kampala, but also in rural areas. Both the government and the multi-party oppositionists appear to be focussed now not on the Referendum, but rather the next presidential election, scheduled for February 2001.

R4 Part II Results Review by SO

Text for SO a

Country/Organization: USAID Uganda

Objective ID: 617-001-01

Objective Name: Increased Rural Household Income

Self Assessment: On Track

Self Assessment Narrative: USAID/Uganda's economic growth program, Strategic Objective No. 1 (SO1) is on-track to meeting performance targets in 1999. The program's focus on increasing rural household incomes by improving agricultural production and productivity, and increasing opportunities for broad-based market-led private sector expansion, continues to demonstrate impressive results.

Primary Link to Strategic Agency Framework: 1.1 Private Markets
(please select only one)

Secondary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:
(select as many as you require)

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1.1 Private Markets | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1.2 Ag Development/Food Security |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1.3 Economic Opportunity for Poor | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.1 Rule of Law/Human Rights |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.2 Credible Political Processes | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.3 Politically Active Civil Society |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.4 Accountable Gov't Institutions | <input type="checkbox"/> 3.1 Access to Ed/Girl's Education |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3.2 Higher Ed/Sustainable Development | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.1 Unintended Pregnancies Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.2 Infant/Child Health/Nutrition | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.3 Child Birth Mortality Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.4 HIV/AIDS | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.5 Infectious Diseases Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.1 Global Climate Change | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.2 Biological Diversity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.3 Sustainable Urbanization/Pollution | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.4 Environmentally Sound Energy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.5 Natural Resource Management | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6.1 Impact of Crises Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6.2 Urgent Needs in Time of Crisis Met | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.3 Security/Basic Institutions Reestablished |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.1 Responsive Assist Mechanisms Developed | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.2 Program Effectiveness Improved |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.3 Commit Sustainable Development Assured | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.4 Technical/Managerial Capacity Expand |

Link to U.S. National Interests: National Security

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Regional Stability

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): No Secondary Linkage

Summary of the SO:

SO1 supports USAID's overall goal of encouraging broad-based economic growth and agricultural development, leading to poverty reduction and increased incomes. SO1 contributes to three U.S. national interests in Uganda (articulated in the MPP): greater economic prosperity, expanded U.S. trade, and humanitarian assistance. The expected result at the SO level is improving rural household incomes in targeted districts. Three Intermediate Results (IRs) support the SO, focusing on production and productivity of selected food crops, value of non-traditional agricultural exports (NTAEs), and access to rural financial services. SO1 activities now reach about 400,000 farmers and more than 250,000 micro-enterprises, of which 70% directly involve women. SO1 has achieved significant policy dialogue impacts with the GOU to improve the enabling environment for business development and expand trade and investment.

Key Results:

At the SO level, selected surveys and recent evaluations from USAID projects continue to confirm that rural household incomes are increasing due to USAID's extensive hands-on technical assistance program that works directly with farmers, entrepreneurs, and exporters. Due to a change in the survey schedule, national household income data from the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBoS) was unavailable for 1999. However, the UBoS recently began a new country-wide rural household income survey and preliminary data are expected to be available for the next reporting period. At the IR level, production of major food crops (maize, beans, oilseeds and cassava) in target areas showed significant gains over 1998 levels: maize increased by nearly 66%; beans by 86%; edible oils by 118%. The mosaic-resistant cassava introduction program had phenomenal impact, increasing production by more than 700%. The P.L. 480 Title II programs have continued to expand their technology outreach capacity for increasing food crop production. Uganda's national dairy output continued to increase: rising from 700 million liters in 1998 to 718 million liters in 1999. USAID's dairy activities directly contributed to 10% of this production through associations and cooperatives reaching 90,000 households. USAID's innovative micro-finance activities have spearheaded the development of a national effort to increase savings and credit services to households and rural micro-enterprises. More than 84,000 savers and 92,000 borrowers accessed USAID's microenterprise program this year, up 1% and 42 % over 1998.

Performance and Prospects:

SO1 continues to demonstrate significant results, which focus on Uganda's rural-based economy wherein 85% of the population is dependent on agriculture.

Production. SO1 has contributed to major increases in food crop production and food security. Production of key food and non-traditional export crops surpassed targets by 5% (maize), 49% (beans) and 41% (edible oils). The recovery of cassava, a food crop widely consumed in the region and less affected by drought, is a significant achievement--exceeding the target by ten-fold. SO1 support to the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA), utilizing Title II funding and outreach programs to disseminate mosaic-resistant varieties to farmers has demonstrated remarkable results due to the tremendous multiplier impact. Title II programs have focused on edible oils (sunflower and soybean) and have shown marked production increases for three consecutive years. USAID also provides support to a rapidly growing network of dairy producers. Drought during the first growing season seriously affected overall milk production,

but a good second rainy season permitted a satisfactory recovery – 6% increase over 1998, but 11% below the target. New technologies, such as improved breeds, artificial insemination, efficient herd and pasture management, product diversification, food safety and environmental sustainability, have been introduced to 90,000 households, up from 10,000 last year.

Productivity. SO1 technological interventions have continued to enhance productivity in 1999 and shift subsistence farmers to commercially viable enterprises. Over 400,000 farmers (50% more than 1998 due to Title II outreach) in 35 districts (up from 16 districts last year) are involved in maize production. Farmers participated in 4,000 demonstration field trials and are adopting the new technologies at a rate of 20% to 80%, depending on the crop, if they have adequate access to technology and finance. The field trials program, combined with radio and newspaper extension techniques, continues to demonstrate how agriculture can be profitable, resulting in increased farmer demand for improved seed varieties and fertilizers. Seed sales have increased by 17% over 1998 sales. Rapid dissemination of mosaic-resistant varieties of cassava in 1999 has resulted in increasing yields--from 10 metric tons/hectare in 1998 to 25 metric tons/hectare in 1999. Maize yields increased by more than 12% and beans by more than 5% compared to 1998. Milk productivity rose marginally over 1998, due to drought during the first season. Significant environmental achievements have accompanied many of the productivity increases such as the field trials programs which include integrated pest management systems and strict environmental compliance standards for using pesticides which farmers are adopting.

Non-Traditional Agriculture Exports. Non-traditional agricultural exports (NTAEs) continued to increase in 1999, reflecting greater marketable surpluses. Production and export levels increased, but exports missed planned targets. Exports of low value NTAE commodities (maize and beans) increased by 38% and 8% over 1998, but missed targets by 21% and 28% due mainly to reduced World Food Program procurement for emergency assistance, increased domestic maize consumption, and a higher level of informal trade with Kenya. Exports of high value NTAE commodities (cut flowers, fresh fruit and vegetables, vanilla and cocoa), primarily into European markets, increased to \$28 million (12% over 1998), but missed the target by 29%. Cut flowers, priced in Dutch Guilders, constitute over half of the high value exports, thus any impact on this industry will affect the overall NTAE totals. The cut flower industry suffered a major drop in export value mainly due to the impact of a 35% depreciation of the Dutch Guilder with respect to the US Dollar and restructuring of the cut flower industry. However, strong performance over the past year for the various other NTAEs commodities-- fruits and vegetables (49%), oils and spices (12%), cocoa (34%), and vanilla (200%)-- demonstrate excellent prospects for future expansion. Such diversification is particularly important given reduced coffee (a traditional export) earnings due to lower world prices and coffee wilt disease.

Microfinance. Over the past 5 years, SO1 has led development of an innovative micro-finance program in Uganda that reaches under-served rural and urban communities. The addition of six new MFIs (now totaling 12) to our program this year has resulted in a marginal increase in rural savers and a 42% increase in rural borrowers over 1998. USAID halted assistance to the Cooperative Bank (Coop Bank), one of USAID's past partners in rural finance, in February 1999 due to mismanagement. The Coop Bank was subsequently closed by the Bank of Uganda (BOU) in May 1999 following an external evaluation. At the time the Bank was closed, six MFIs were in operation. The evaluation indicated that these MFIs were among the most profitable of Coop

Bank activities at the time of closure. USAID worked closely with the BOU and Ministry of Finance to protect the interests of depositors during the closure and liquidation of the Bank. As a result of our intervention, 15 of the Coop Bank's 24 branches were sold to two other viable commercial banks. This successful intervention saved the BOU 50 billion shillings (about \$40 million) that would have had to be repaid to Coop Bank's 183,000 former depositors. The Mission needs substantial Economic Growth funding over the next 2-3 years to transform our remarkable micro-finance programs in to self-sustaining commercial finance operations.

Business Development and Policy. Private sector development has been the underpinning for many of USAID's economic growth activities. The Center for Arbitration and Dispute Resolution (CADER), funded by USAID and other donors, heard 26 cases for arbitration and 14 cases for mediation in one year of operation. CADER is quickly becoming an alternative to the slow and tedious commercial court system for business disputes. The USAID-funded Credit Information Bureau (CIB), has collected and entered into its database, default information from the High Court of Uganda, the Registrar General, Non-Performing Assets Recovery Trust (NPART) and newspaper reports for the past three years. USAID's Employee Stock Ownership Program (ESOP) for the Uganda Central Purchasing Corporation (UCPC) reached more than 92 employees and was formally approved for privatization in 1999. Under the ESOP program, 38 employees of Uganda Clays and 146 employees of the National Insurance Corporation received information and training to enable them to benefit from the on-going privatization. USAID also provided support to the Uganda delegation to the WTO Seattle meetings, which has resulted in an institutionalized private/public sector dialogue process to review trade policy issues through the Private Sector Foundation and the Ministry of Trade.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

In 1999, SO1 conducted a number of evaluations and assessments of key elements of its portfolio, including Coop Bank, IDEA and PRESTO, in an effort to focus activities and impact. As a result, SO1 has refined its Results Framework (Informational Annexes) to more concretely focus on our principal objectives and achievements.

Other Donor Programs:

USAID is the largest bilateral donor in food aid/food security, agribusiness promotion and production of NTAEs, and micro-finance, second only to the World Bank. Other main donors include: Private Sector Development - Austria and UNDP; Agriculture – World Bank, Denmark and Great Britain; Agricultural Exports – EU, Italy and Sasakawa Global 2000.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

Chemonics International, Nathan Associates, Mississippi State University, Associates in Rural Development; Micro-finance: Management Systems International, FINCA and eleven other local MFIs., Dairy: Land O'Lakes, Heifer Project International; Food Security: World Vision, , CARE, Africare, TechnoServe, World Food Program, and Agricultural Cooperative Development International/Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance.

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Increased Rural Household Items			
Objective ID: 617-001-01			
Approved: September 1997		Country/Organization: USAID/Uganda	
Result Name: I.R. 1.1 Increased Use of Financial Services by Rural Households			
Indicator: Number of new individuals opening savings accounts, Number of new micro rural business borrowers			
Unit of Measure: Number of individuals	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Records of participating NGOs, banks, and MFIs	1994 (B)	Savers	-----
Indicator/Description: Number of individuals who open a savings account; and number of new individuals with micro enterprises who borrow money.	1995	Borrowers	9,100
		Savers	37,000
Comments: 1. The Mission's micro-enterprise initiative expanded in 1999 to bring the total number of grants under the program to twelve: (1) Foundation for Credit and Community Assistance (FOCCAS) (2) Uganda Agency for Development (UGAFODE) (3) Foundation for International Community Assistance (FINCA) (4) Centenary Rural Development Bank (CERUDEB) (5) Uganda Women's Finance Trust (UWFT) (6) Uganda Micro-finance Union (UMU) (7) FAULU Uganda (8) Feed the Children Uganda (9) Micro-enterprise Development Network (MED-NET) (10) Volunteer Efforts for Development (VEDCO) (11) Uganda Women's Efforts to Save Orphans (UWESO) (12) Cooperative Bank (grant terminated). 2. The Mission's micro-finance program under the PRESTO Project's Center for Micro Finance (CMF) is ending in February 2001, and most activity under the project has already ceased. During 2000, the Mission will undertake a review of its micro-finance program to develop a new strategic approach to assist the MFI sector. 3. The Mission has set new targets for 2000 and out years based on tentative estimates. Previous years' targets were set by the CMF activity. Now that this activity is coming to a close, new indicators and targets may be determined following the Mission's review of the MFI sector to take place in 2000. 4. Based on data provided by MFIs, approximately 70% of savers and borrowers are women who participate in the group lending schemes.	1997	S 11,000 B 6,000	40,024 13,812
	1998	S 23,000 B 18,000	83,163 65,217
	1999	S 28,000 B 18,000	84,009 92,632
	2000	S 131,213 B 106,000	
	2001	S 150,895 B 122,000	
	2002	S 173,530 B 140,000	

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: : Increased Rural Household Income			
Objective ID: 617-001-01			
Approved: 1997-02-11		Country/Organization: USAID Uganda	
Result Name: I.R. 1.2: Increased Selected Non-traditional Agricultural Exports			
Indicator: Value of Selected Non-traditional Agricultural Exports			
Unit of Measure: Millions of U.S.\$	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Uganda Civil Aviation Authority, formal and informal exporters, Bank Of Uganda, Relief Markets, commercial Dealers and FEWS Project.	1995 (B)	Food Crops (total)	39.15
		Maize	23.00
		Beans	16.15
		High-Value NTAE (total)	8.9
		Oil/Spices	2.24
Indicator/Description: The value of selected non-traditional agricultural exports (NTAE).		Flowers	6.09
		Fruits & Veg	0.63
Comments: 1. As noted last year, over the past four years the value of maize and bean exports has declined, although production has increased, due to a number of significant factors including price on the international market, supply in neighboring countries, price differentials, border restrictions and domestic market dynamics. This year, similar factors, especially reduced relief exports and fairly high internal prices, continued to negatively affect the exports, although the value of exports was slightly higher than last year. 2. 1999 was characterized by reduced relief exports. As a result, maize and bean exports were primarily via cross-border (informal) sales to neighboring countries. 3. Although the value of high-value NTAEs continued to increase, all of them except cocoa, fell short of Mission targets due to: ? Devaluation of the Dutch guilder against the US dollar which has contributed to an almost 35 % reduction in the value of flower exports (Holland provides the main market outlet for Ugandan flowers), although the volume of flowers has increased. ? A major restructuring, mainly in the technical areas, of the flower industry. Many flower firms had to replace old varieties, like Tea-hybrids with high volume varieties, like Sweethearts, which grow well in Uganda. This significantly affected the volume of exports. ? Mission targets for high value NTAEs in previous reports were set when little information or experience was available given that there were few high value crop exports at that time. As a result of maturation of the Mission's NTAE activities, we have set new NTAEs, targets for 2000 and beyond to reflect realistic growth rates in the sector (annual growth rates of about 10% between 1997 and 1999).	1996	Food Crops (total)	33.92
	1997	Maize	17.82
		Beans	16.10
		High-Value NTAE (t)	13.84
		Oil/Spices	2.42
		Flowers	10.00
	1998	Fruits & Veg	1.42
		Food Crops (total)	16.00
		Maize	11.00
		Beans	5.00
		High-Value NTAE (t)	22.36
	1999	Oil/Spices	4.71
Flowers		14.00	
Fruits & Veg		2.05	
Cocoa		1.60	
2000		Food Crops (total)	16.40
	Maize	10.66	
	Beans	5.74	
	High-Value NTAE (t)	25.08	
	Oil/Spices	5.30	
2001	Flowers	15.50	
	Fruits & Veg	2.20	
	Cocoa	2.08	
	Food Crops (total)	21.04	
	Maize	14.80	
2000	Beans	6.24	
	High-Value NTAE (t)	28.15	
	Oil/Spices	5.95	
	Flowers	16.12	
	Fruits & Veg	3.28	
2001	Cocoa	2.80	
	Food Crops (total)	NA	
	Maize		
	Beans		
	High-Value NTAE (t)		
2000	Oil/Spices		
	Flowers		
	Fruits & Veg		
	Cocoa		
	2001	Food Crops (total)	NA
Maize			
Beans			
High-Value NTAE (t)			
Oil/Spices			
2000	Flowers		
	Fruits & Veg		
	Cocoa		
	2001	Food Crops (total)	
		Maize	
Beans			
High-Value NTAE (t)			
Oil/Spices			
2000	Flowers		
	Fruits & Veg		
	Cocoa		
	2001	Food Crops (total)	
		Maize	
Beans			
High-Value NTAE (t)			
Oil/Spices			
2000	Flowers		
	Fruits & Veg		
	Cocoa		
	2001	Food Crops (total)	
		Maize	
Beans			
High-Value NTAE (t)			
Oil/Spices			
2000	Flowers		
	Fruits & Veg		
	Cocoa		
	2001	Food Crops (total)	
		Maize	
Beans			
High-Value NTAE (t)			
Oil/Spices			
2000	Flowers		
	Fruits & Veg		
	Cocoa		
	2001	Food Crops (total)	
		Maize	
Beans			
High-Value NTAE (t)			
Oil/Spices			
2000	Flowers		
	Fruits & Veg		
	Cocoa		
	2001	Food Crops (total)	
		Maize	
Beans			
High-Value NTAE (t)			
Oil/Spices			
2000	Flowers		
	Fruits & Veg		
	Cocoa		
	2001	Food Crops (total)	
		Maize	
Beans			
High-Value NTAE (t)			
Oil/Spices			
2000	Flowers		
	Fruits & Veg		
	Cocoa		
	2001	Food Crops (total)	
		Maize	
Beans			
High-Value NTAE (t)			
Oil/Spices			
2000	Flowers		
	Fruits & Veg		
	Cocoa		
	2001	Food Crops (total)	
		Maize	
Beans			
High-Value NTAE (t)			
Oil/Spices			
2000	Flowers		
	Fruits & Veg		
	Cocoa		
	2001	Food Crops (total)	
		Maize	
Beans			
High-Value NTAE (t)			
Oil/Spices			
2000	Flowers		
	Fruits & Veg		
	Cocoa		
	2001	Food Crops (total)	
		Maize	
Beans			
High-Value NTAE (t)			
Oil/Spices			
2000	Flowers		
	Fruits & Veg		
	Cocoa		
	2001	Food Crops (total)	
		Maize	
Beans			
High-Value NTAE (t)			
Oil/Spices			
2000	Flowers		
	Fruits & Veg		
	Cocoa		
	2001	Food Crops (total)	
		Maize	
Beans			
High-Value NTAE (t)			
Oil/Spices			
2000	Flowers		
	Fruits & Veg		
	Cocoa		
	2001	Food Crops (total)	
		Maize	
Beans			
High-Value NTAE (t)			
Oil/Spices			
2000	Flowers		
	Fruits & Veg		
	Cocoa		
	2001	Food Crops (total)	
		Maize	
Beans			
High-Value NTAE (t)			
Oil/Spices			
2000	Flowers		
	Fruits & Veg		
	Cocoa		
	2001	Food Crops (total)	
		Maize	
Beans			
High-Value NTAE (t)			
Oil/Spices			
2000	Flowers		
	Fruits & Veg		
	Cocoa		
	2001	Food Crops (total)	
		Maize	
Beans			
High-Value NTAE (t)			
Oil/Spices			
2000	Flowers		
	Fruits & Veg		
	Cocoa		
	2001	Food Crops (total)	
		Maize	
Beans			
High-Value NTAE (t)			
Oil/Spices			
2000	Flowers		
	Fruits & Veg		
	Cocoa		
	2001	Food Crops (total)	
		Maize	
Beans			
High-Value NTAE (t)			
Oil/Spices			
2000	Flowers		
	Fruits & Veg		
	Cocoa		
	2001	Food Crops (total)	
		Maize	
Beans			
High-Value NTAE (t)			
Oil/Spices			
2000	Flowers		
	Fruits & Veg		
	Cocoa		
	2001	Food Crops (total)	
		Maize	
Beans			
High-Value NTAE (t)			
Oil/Spices			
2000	Flowers		
	Fruits & Veg		
	Cocoa		
	2001	Food Crops (total)	
		Maize	
Beans			
High-Value NTAE (t)			
Oil/Spices			
2000	Flowers		
	Fruits & Veg		
	Cocoa		
	2001	Food Crops (total)	
		Maize	
Beans			
High-Value NTAE (t)			
Oil/Spices			
2000	Flowers		
	Fruits & Veg		
	Cocoa		
	2001	Food Crops (total)	
		Maize	
Beans			
High-Value NTAE (t)			
Oil/Spices			
2000	Flowers		
	Fruits & Veg		
	Cocoa		
	2001	Food Crops (total)	
		Maize	
Beans			
High-Value NTAE (t)			
Oil/Spices			
2000	Flowers		
	Fruits & Veg		
	Cocoa		
	2001	Food Crops (total)	
		Maize	
Beans			
High-Value NTAE (t)			
Oil/Spices			
2000	Flowers		
	Fruits & Veg		
	Cocoa		
	2001	Food Crops (total)	
		Maize	
Beans			
High-Value NTAE (t)			
Oil/Spices			
2000	Flowers		
	Fruits & Veg		
	Cocoa		
	2001	Food Crops (total)	
		Maize	
Beans			
High-Value NTAE (t)			
Oil/Spices			
2000	Flowers		
	Fruits & Veg		
	Cocoa		
	2001	Food Crops (total)	
		Maize	
Beans			
High-Value NTAE (t)			
Oil/Spices			
2000	Flowers		
	Fruits & Veg		
	Cocoa		
	2001	Food Crops (total)	
		Maize	
Beans			
High-Value NTAE (t)			
Oil/Spices			
2000	Flowers		
	Fruits & Veg		
	Cocoa		
	2001	Food Crops (total)	
		Maize	
Beans			
High-Value NTAE (t)			
Oil/Spices			
2000	Flowers		
	Fruits & Veg		
	Cocoa		
	2001	Food Crops (total)	
		Maize	
Beans			
High-Value NTAE (t)			
Oil/Spices			
2000	Flowers		
	Fruits & Veg		
	Cocoa		
	2001	Food Crops (total)	
		Maize	
Beans			
High-Value NTAE (t)			
Oil/Spices			
2000	Flowers		
	Fruits & Veg		
	Cocoa		
	2001	Food Crops (total)	
		Maize	
Beans			
High-Value NTAE (t)			
Oil/Spices			
2000	Flowers		
	Fruits & Veg		
	Cocoa		
	2001	Food Crops (total)	
		Maize	
Beans			
High-Value NTAE (t)			
Oil/Spices			
2000	Flowers		
	Fruits & Veg		
	Cocoa		
	2001	Food Crops (total)	
		Maize	
Beans			
High-Value NTAE (t)			
Oil/Spices			
2000	Flowers		
	Fruits & Veg		
	Cocoa		
	2001	Food Crops (total)	
		Maize	
Beans			
High-Value NTAE (t)			
Oil/Spices			
2000	Flowers		
	Fruits & Veg		
	Cocoa		
	2001	Food Crops (total)	
		Maize	
Beans			
High-Value NTAE (t)			
Oil/Spices			
2000	Flowers		
	Fruits & Veg		
	Cocoa		
	2001	Food Crops (total)	
		Maize	
Beans			
High-Value NTAE (t)			
Oil/Spices			
2000	Flowers		
	Fruits & Veg		
	Cocoa		
	2001	Food Crops (total)	
		Maize	
Beans			
High-Value NTAE (t)			
Oil/Spices			
2000	Flowers		
	Fruits & Veg		
	Cocoa		
	2001	Food Crops (total)	
		Maize	
Beans			
High-Value NTAE (t)			
Oil/Spices			
2000	Flowers		
	Fruits & Veg		
	Cocoa		
	2001	Food Crops (total)	
		Maize	
Beans			
High-Value NTAE (t)			
Oil/Spices			
2000	Flowers		
	Fruits & Veg		
	Cocoa		
	2001	Food Crops (total)	
		Maize	
Beans			
High-Value NTAE (t)			
Oil/Spices			
2000	Flowers		
	Fruits & Veg		
	Cocoa		
	2001	Food Crops (total)	
		Maize	
Beans			
High-Value NTAE (t)			
Oil/Spices			
2000	Flowers		
	Fruits & Veg		
	Cocoa		
	2001	Food Crops (total)	
		Maize	
Beans			
High-Value NTAE (t)			
Oil/Spices			
2000	Flowers		
	Fruits & Veg		
	Cocoa		
	2001	Food Crops (total)	
		Maize	
Beans			
High-Value NTAE (t)			
Oil/Spices			
2000	Flowers		
	Fruits & Veg		
	Cocoa		
	2001	Food Crops (total)	
		Maize	
Beans			
High-Value NTAE (t)			
Oil/Spices			
2000	Flowers		
	Fruits & Veg		
	Cocoa		
	2001	Food Crops (total)	
		Maize	
Beans			
High-Value NTAE (t)			
Oil/Spices			
2000	Flowers		
	Fruits & Veg		
	Cocoa		
	2001	Food Crops (total)	
		Maize	
Beans			
High-Value NTAE (t)			
Oil/Spices			
2000	Flowers		
	Fruits & Veg		
	Cocoa		
	2001	Food Crops (total)	
		Maize	
Beans			
High-Value NTAE (t)			
Oil/Spices			
2000	Flowers		
	Fruits & Veg		
	Cocoa		
	2001	Food Crops (total)	
		Maize	
Beans			
High-Value NTAE (t)			
Oil/Spices			
2000	Flowers		
	Fruits & Veg		
	Cocoa		
	2001	Food Crops (total)	
		Maize	
Beans			
High-Value NTAE (t)			
Oil/Spices			
2000	Flowers		
	Fruits & Veg		
	Cocoa		
	2001	Food Crops (total)	
		Maize	
Beans			
High-Value NTAE (t)			
Oil/Spices			
2000	Flowers		
	Fruits & Veg		
	Cocoa		
	2001	Food Crops (total)	
		Maize	
Beans			
High-Value NTAE (t)			
Oil/Spices			
2000	Flowers		
	Fruits & Veg		
	Cocoa		
	2001	Food Crops (total)	
		Maize	
Beans			
High-Value NTAE (t)			
Oil/Spices			
2000	Flowers		
	Fruits & Veg		
	Cocoa		
	2001	Food Crops (total)	
		Maize	
Beans			
High-Value NTAE (t)			
Oil/Spices			
2000	Flowers		
	Fruits & Veg		
	Cocoa		
	2001	Food Crops (total)	
		Maize	
Beans			
High-Value NTAE (t)			
Oil/Spices			
2000	Flowers		
	Fruits & Veg		
	Cocoa		
	2001	Food Crops (total)	
		Maize	
Beans			
High-Value NTAE (t)			
Oil/Spices			
2000	Flowers		
	Fruits & Veg		
	Cocoa		
	2001	Food Crops (total)	
		Maize	
Beans			
High-Value NTAE (t)			
Oil/Spices			
2000	Flowers		
	Fruits & Veg		
	Cocoa		
	2001	Food Crops (total)	
		Maize	
Beans			
High-Value NTAE (t)			
Oil/Spices			
2000	Flowers		
	Fruits & Veg		
	Cocoa		
	2001	Food Crops (total)	
		Maize	
Beans			
High-Value NTAE (t)			
Oil/Spices			
2000	Flowers		
	Fruits & Veg		
	Cocoa		
	2001	Food Crops (total)	
		Maize	
Beans			
High-Value NTAE (t)			
Oil/Spices			
2000	Flowers		
	Fruits & Veg		
	Cocoa		
	2001	Food Crops (total)	
		Maize	
Beans			
High-Value NTAE (t)			
Oil/Spices			
2000	Flowers		
	Fruits & Veg		
	Cocoa		
	2001	Food Crops (total)	
		Maize	
Beans			
High-Value NTAE (t)			
Oil/Spices			
2000	Flowers		
	Fruits & Veg		
	Cocoa		
	2001	Food Crops (total)	
		Maize	
Beans			
High-Value NTAE (t)			
Oil/Spices			
2000	Flowers		
	Fruits & Veg		
	Cocoa		
	2001	Food Crops (total)	
		Maize	
Beans			
High-Value NTAE (t)			
Oil/Spices			
2000	Flowers		
	Fruits & Veg		
	Cocoa		
	2001	Food Crops (total)	
		Maize	
Beans			
High-Value NTAE (t)			
Oil/Spices			
2000	Flowers		
	Fruits & Veg		
	Cocoa		
	2001	Food Crops (total)	
		Maize	
Beans			
High-Value NTAE (t)			
Oil/Spices			
2000</			

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Increased Rural Household Income			
Objective ID: 617-001-01			
Approved: 1997-02-11		Country/Organization: USAID Uganda	
Result Name: I.R. 1.3: Increased Production of Selected Products			
Indicator: Production of selected food products in targeted districts			
Unit of Measure: Milk: liters ('000) Edible Oil: metric tons ('000) Maize, Beans: metric tons ('000) Cassava: metric tons ('000) (changed from hectares)	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: USAID-funded Activities 1. Milk: HPI, LOL 2. Edible Oil, Cassava: ACDI/VOCA Title II FY 97 Annual Results Report 3. Maize & Beans: IDEA Project Socio-economic Baseline Survey, ACDI/ VOCA	1996 (B)	NA	Milk 11,730 Edible Oil 3.9 Cassava insignif Maize 189.2 Beans 36.5
	1997	Milk 13,724 Edible Oil 3.6 Cassava 0.0 Maize 210.1 Beans 42.3	14,650 3.7 .10 133.1 25.8
	1998	Milk 17,940 Edible Oil 4.5 Cassava 10.9 Maize 246.3 Beans 51.8	17,596 4.4 42.0 173.5 50.5
	1999	Milk s 21,106 Milk c 50,000 Edible Oil 5.6 Cassava 31.4 Maize 274.5 Beans 62.8	18,675 46,075 9.60 342.00 287.00 94.00
	2000	Milk s 21,106 Milk c 50,000 Edible Oil 5.6 Cassava 31.40 Maize 274.50 Beans 62.80	
	2001	Milk s 21,106 Milk c 50,000 Edible Oil 7.8 Cassava 450 Maize 334.2 Beans 84.1	
	2002	Milk s 21,106 Milk c 50,000 Edible Oil 7.9 Cassava 500.00 Maize 368.00 Beans 95.00	
Indicator/Description: Production of selected food products.			
Comments: 1. National milk level production, now estimated at 718 million liters, increased over 1998 levels but was limited due to a critical rain shortage in the country's major milk-producing area: southwest Uganda. Production at the project-farm level increased, meeting or surpassing targets, particularly during the second season. 2. TOTAL MILK PRODUCTION: In 1999, the Mission began capturing data for both milk consumed at the household level and milk sold through the formal market. In previous years, only milk sold through formal channels was captured. However, improved data collection now allows the capturing of milk consumed at home. Future reporting and out-year targets will reflect total USAID-assisted production as determined through formal sales, and household consumption figures. 3. "Edible oil" includes sunflower and soybean, the most prominent oilseeds. 4. Cassava production levels have dramatically increased along with the increases in productivity and "hectarage." Important efforts by USAID project implementers, such as IITA and NGOs, to widely distribute mosaic-resistant cassava to farmers greatly contributed to these tremendous increases. The cassava recovery is a major achievement in the area of food security. Target levels have been increased for FY 2000-2002. 5. Although inconsistent rains significantly affected the levels of maize and bean production in 1999, primarily during the first growing seasons, Mission targets were met or surpassed. The Mission's program emphasizes productivity increases, which continue to result in positive trends despite adverse weather.			

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Increased Rural Household Income				
Objective ID: 617-001-01				
Approved: 1997-02-11		Country/Organization: USAID Uganda		
Result Name: I.R. 1.3: Increased Production of Selected Products				
Indicator: Yield per hectare (productivity) for selected food products in targeted districts Targeted districts include: Milk: Gulu, Hoima, Iganga, Kabale, Kabarole, Kampala, Kasese, Luweero, Masaka, Mbale, Mpigi, Mukono, Ntungamo, Paliisa, Rukungiri Edible Oil, Cassava: Iganga,Tororo, Mbale, Paliisa, Kumi, Soroti, Lira, Apac, Masindi, Nebbi, Arua, Luwero, Kamuli, Kapchorwa, Moroto, Mukono, Rakai, Mubende Maize, Beans: 35/45 districts				
Unit of Measure: Milk: Liters/Animal Edible Oil: Metric ton/hectare Maize, Beans: Metric ton/hectare Cassava: Metric ton/hectare		Year	Planned	Actual
		1996 (B)	NA	Milk <2.0 Edible Oil 0.1 Cassava <1.0 Maize 1.8 Beans 0.9
Source: USAID funded Activities 1. Milk: HPI, LOL 2. Edible Oil: Uganda Oil Seeds Processors Association/ACDI/VOCA 3. Maize, Beans: IDEA Project Socio-economic Baseline Survey 1996, ACDI/ VOCA 4. Cassava: ACDI/VOCA Title II FY 97 Annual Results Report		1997	Milk 10.0 Edible Oil 0.2 Cassava 8.0 Maize 1.9 Beans 0.9	10.0 0.2 <1.0 1.2 0.5
Indicator/Description: Yield per hectare and per animal (productivity) of selected food products		1998	Milk 11.0 Edible Oil 0.2 Cassava 9.0 Maize 2.0 Beans 0.8	15.0 0.2 10.0 1.9 .9
Comments: 1. Despite weather affecting forage availability and national production levels, Mission interventions resulted in increased productivity for dairy cattle. 2. Edible oil productivity is still below targeted levels (although production is up). The main challenge for the Mission's program is to encourage the use of a new variety of sunflower seed that produces 8% more oil than the old variety. Farmers have been somewhat reluctant to adopt the new seed because of the perception that it will produce less oil due to its smaller size and lower weight. The Mission is working closely with the Uganda Oilseed Processors Association to demonstrate the new variety and encourage higher adoption rates. 3. Dissemination of improved varieties of cassava led to an on-going dramatic recovery in cassava productivity this year. 4. Maize and beans productivity was reduced due to inconsistent rains, particularly during the first growing season. 50% more farmers—due to Title II outreach efforts—are involved in maize production and field demonstration trials. These trials and other extension efforts have led to greater farmer appreciation of the profitability of agriculture and to an increased demand for improved seed varieties and fertilizers.		1999	Milk 15.0 Edible Oil 0.3 Cassava 11.0 Maize 2.1 Beans 0.9	15.10 .25 25.00 2.13 .95
		2000	Milk 16.0 Edible Oil 0.4 Cassava 12.0 Maize 2.2 Beans 1.0	
		2001	Milk 17.0 Edible Oil 0.4 Cassava 12.0 Maize 2.3 Beans 1.0	
		2002	Milk 17.50 Edible Oil .45 Cassava 12.00 Maize 2.40 Beans 1.10	

Text for SO b

Country/Organization: USAID Uganda

Objective ID: 617-002-01

Objective Name: Critical Ecosystems conserved to sustain biological diversity and to enhance benefits to society

Self Assessment: On Track

Self Assessment Narrative: The Mission's environment program is on-track in meeting performance expectations. USAID is contributing to improving Uganda's natural resource base, one of the most rich and diverse in Africa.

Primary Link to Strategic Agency Framework: 1.1 Private Markets
(please select only one) 5.2 Biological Diversity

Secondary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:
(select as many as you require)

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.1 Private Markets | <input type="checkbox"/> 1.2 Agricultural Development/Food Security |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.3 Economic Opportunity for Poor | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.1 Rule of Law/Human Rights |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.2 Credible Political Processes | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.3 Politically Active Civil Society |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.4 Accountable Gov't Institutions | <input type="checkbox"/> 3.1 Access to Education/Girl's Education |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3.2 Higher Education/Sustainable Development | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.1 Unintended Pregnancies Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.2 Infant/Child Health/Nutrition | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.3 Child Birth Mortality Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.4 HIV/AIDS | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.5 Infectious Diseases Reduced |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5.1 Global Climate Change | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5.2 Biological Diversity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.3 Sustainable Urbanization/Pollution | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.4 Environmentally Sound Energy |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5.5 Natural Resource Management | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.1 Impact of Crises Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6.2 Urgent Needs in Time of Crisis Met | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.3 Security/Basic Institutions Reestablished |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.1 Responsive Assist Mechanisms Developed | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.2 Program Effectiveness Improved |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.3 Commit Sustainable Development Assured | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.4 Technical/Managerial Capacity Expand |

Link to U.S. National Interests: National Security

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Regional Stability

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): No Secondary Linkage

Summary of the SO:

USAID's environmental program directly supports the Agency's global priorities for environment. It also supports the U.S. Mission's MPP by mitigating long-term threats to the global environment and by improving Ugandans' standard of living through sustainable economic development. The tremendous variety of habitats supports equally diverse communities of plants and animals. Uganda ranks fourth in Africa in the number of bird species (over 1000) and third in mammal species (321). Fifteen mammal species and sub-species are also unique to Uganda. Nineteen species of primates are found in the country, including about half the world's population of mountain gorillas.

The environment SO targets several of these biologically diverse and economically important ecosystems for its interventions. The SO is supported by three intermediate results that focus on: (1) ecosystem management, (2) reduced pressure on critical areas and (3) supportive frameworks for conservation. The SO's ultimate customers are rural Ugandans, especially the residents of communities living in close proximity to protected areas and other threatened ecosystems.

Key Results:

SO2 showed significant conservation results with two indicators exceeding expectations. First, there was an increase in the land base under improved management with 15 new management plans in place. Here SO2 surpassed its target by 25 percent. These plans identify future priorities for investments to stem environmental degradation in targeted vulnerable areas in and around critical ecosystems. Second, a collaborative effort between SO2 and SO1 served dual objectives of stabilizing sensitive watersheds while increasing potential on-farm income in the Kigezi highlands of southwest Uganda. Here, in response to appropriate research and effective, participatory extension, there was a marked increase in the number of farmers adopting conservation technologies that increase food security and household income. For example, farmers out-planted nearly 531,000 mixed species of trees and shrubs on 213 ha. of erosive hillslopes. These plantings will increase soil fertility, improve soil moisture and provide fodder, fuel and building materials. They will directly aid about 21,400 farmers in meeting subsistence needs or improving household income through surplus sales. This program will expand to 13 sub-counties and 106 villages in 2000.

Unfortunately, performance of one SO level indicator, revenue generated from protected areas, was below target. This was due to the dramatic drop in tourist visits around mid-year, and was beyond SO2's control. Terrorist activity and increased perceptions of security risks in the west and around the National Parks supporting lucrative gorilla tourism were the principal causes. It appears that this was a temporary downturn, for by year's end, SO2-supported Parks and communities in western Uganda were demonstrating sufficient strength and resiliency to sustain their operations and begin recovery.

Performance and Prospects:

In 1999, the environment program recorded a number of noteworthy achievements.

Ecosystem management. USAID plays a key role in conserving Uganda's unique biological heritage. Of particular note was SO2's leadership in completing the General Management

Planning (GMP) process for the Queen Elizabeth Protected Area in November (QEPA-consisting of Queen Elizabeth National Park and the adjacent Kigezi and Kyambura Wildlife Reserves). Situated in the headwaters of the Albert Nile, the QEPA is the “flagship” of a regional system of protected areas that extends between Uganda and the Democratic Republic of Congo. Located in the convergence zone of two biomes – the Congo Basin rainforest and the East African savanna – QEPA has impressive diversity of habitats, including open grassland, savanna, forest, wetlands, and 250 km of lakeshore. As a result, the Park supports one of the richest avian resources in the world, with a bird list of over 556 species. In addition, the Park’s 250km² wetland at the north end of Lake George is Uganda’s only internationally recognized wetland of global importance under the RAMSAR Convention. At year’s end the draft GMP was before the Uganda Wildlife Authority’s Board of Trustees for approval. This planning process will be reviewed in early 2000, and applied in other protected areas later in the year.

SO2 contributed to the conservation of biodiversity on a regional basis by supporting ecosystem management in the transboundary montane forests that are administered by four contiguous protected areas in Uganda, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Rwanda. In Uganda, these forests sustain about one-half of the world’s population of mountain gorillas, and their effective management has steadily increased the flow of revenue and benefits to surrounding communities. SO2 has been a partner in establishing and standardizing communication networks and ranger-based ecological monitoring procedures. One result of SO2’s participation is that management authorities in the four protected areas have established daily radio communication to coordinate and manage gorilla ecotourism. This assures greater visitor satisfaction that leads to increased tourist expenditure in the parks and among adjacent communities that provide tourist services.

USAID acts in areas of significant biodiversity and economic importance outside formally protected parks and reserves. With financial support and technical assistance from GHAI and REDSO, SO2 took the lead in the transboundary management of water hyacinth on Lake Victoria and in several of its tributaries in Rwanda. SO2 guided the adoption by the East African Cooperation of Uganda’s environmental impact assessment (completed with SO2 support) as a model in the regional management of water hyacinth, an aquatic weed that damages the aquatic ecosystem and interferes with the commercial utilization of Lake Victoria. Moreover, SO2 extension efforts trained scientists and technicians of the Governments of Rwanda and Burundi in the biological control of water hyacinth using two species of weevils that specifically attack this noxious weed. An SO2-supported weevil release program is planned for 2000 in a key transboundary watershed (the Kagera River) draining to the Lake.

Reduced pressure. Outside protected areas, poverty and excessive population growth challenge conservation efforts. By encouraging farmers to plant more crops on farms, rather than using limited forest reserves, Uganda will be able to reduce pressure on un-renewable ecological zones. USAID investments in reducing pressure on critical ecosystems have started to pay off. In 1999, SO2 launched the Agro-forestry Research Network for Africa (AFRENA) activity in the montane agricultural zones of the Kigezi Highlands and in the lakeshore coffee-banana production systems in the Mabira Forest Buffer Zone. In collaboration with AFRICARE, AFRENA has developed and disseminated conservation technologies, plant materials and on-farm income generating practices. Farmers are growing climbing beans and tree seedlings

(Alnus, Calliandra, Grevillea, Leucaena and Kei apple) in a network of community and individually run on-farm nurseries. These seedlings are out-planted to establish fodder banks, boundary plantings, and rotational woodlots, to improve soil fertility in cultivated and fallow lands and to contribute to food security.

Supportive framework. SO2 contributed markedly to increased environmental awareness and to upholding the environmental rights of Ugandans. During the reporting period, SO2 initiated support to a wide-ranging program, implemented by World Resources Institute, which strengthens management and increases the visibility of four advocacy NGOs--Greenwatch, Uganda Wildlife Society (UWS), ACODE and the Center for Basic Research. All are engaged in ensuring environmental justice and advocating respect for Uganda's Environmental Statute. For example, UWS, through its series of monthly environmental debates, is building public support against de-gazetting of Forest Reserves and for adherence to the environmental statute protecting wetlands.

Prospects are good for continued progress through 2002, and the SO2 Program will continue its mutually supportive tactics of biodiversity conservation and rural development. As one of USAID's key biodiversity countries, our program to improve protected areas management and to protect critical ecosystems could be undermined without additional resources. We are the lead donor in promoting policy dialogue, collaborating with districts on environmental action planning and "hot spot" intervention, rebuilding the gorilla tourism industry and enhancing environmental advocacy. To maintain this momentum the Mission requires the full requested budget. Lower levels will put at risk commitments already made to set the stage for greater conservation efforts.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

While recent evaluations confirm and validate SO2's approach to achieving results, they have revealed the need for SO2 to increase synergy and complementarity among its programs. Partnerships with international and local PVOs/NGOs and national management authorities will be strengthened during 2000. SO2 will increasingly concentrate resources in protected areas and surrounding Districts to ensure sustainable resource management and increase benefits to a wider population of stakeholders. Finally, SO2's Performance Monitoring Plan will be reviewed in 2000, and necessary refinements will be made as we continue to deliver results.

Other Donor Programs:

Donor investment in biodiversity conservation continued at substantial levels. The largest contributors are USAID, the Government of the Netherlands, the UK through DfID, the European Union, DANIDA and the World Bank.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

USAID contractors and grantees contribute to IRs as follows: Ecosystem - Associates in Rural Development (ARD), CARE, African Wildlife Foundation/International Gorilla Conservation Program (AWF/IGCP); Pressure - ARD, CARE, IGCP, Uganda and the Uganda Community Tourism Association (UCOTA), ACDI/VOCA, and the International Center for Research in Agro-forestry (ICRAF) and COVOL; Framework - World Resources Institute, Agricultural

Cooperative Development International/Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance (ACDI/VOCA).

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Critical ecosystems conserved			
Objective ID: 617-002-01			
Approved: 1997-11-02		Country/Organization: USAID Uganda	
Result Name: SO 2: Critical ecosystems conserved			
Indicator: Critical ecosystems generate benefits and revenues			
Unit of Measure: '000 U.S. Dollars	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) Forest Department (FD)	1991 (B)	NA	66
	1992	NA	122
Indicator/Description: Annual revenue generated from ecotourism by UWA and FD. Eight parks and two wildlife reserves generated these revenues.	1993	NA	337
	1994	NA	771
	1995	NA	1,085
	1996	NA	1,347
Comments: 1. The revenue streams to management authorities and to those rural communities that are capitalizing on their proximity to PAs are inextricably tied to the ecological health of critical ecosystems. Biodiversity is being maintained in those ecological complexes that at are the focus of SO2. This is validated, for example, by a stable mountain gorilla population in Uganda's southwestern afro-montane forests, and by upward trends in the numbers of several large mammal species – elephant, buffalo and Uganda kob in Queen Elizabeth National Park (QENP). 2. By the end of 1999, the Buhoma community adjacent to Bwindi Impenetrable NP had re-built its community campground (CCG) infrastructure damaged in the March attack, and was providing quite satisfactory service for the budget tourist niche. Efforts to habituate a third gorilla group in Bwindi (noted in last year's R4) have progressed largely on schedule. This should increase eco-tourism in that NP with subsequent "multiplier" benefits to adjacent nature-based enterprises. 3. Kibale NP (a PA near scenes of armed rebellion in the west) protects roughly 23% of Uganda's chimpanzees. SO2 funding under its small-grants program managed by the Grants Management Unit has enabled technical assistance from the Jane Goodall Institute to support UWA in chimp habituation and forest interpretation that led to a steady increase in successful chimp viewing between 1997 and 1999 (61% - 80%). This had direct bearing on the expansion of and increasing income realized by local, nature-based enterprises; e.g., the Bigodi community wetland sanctuary generated Ush 3.1m, with Jan & Feb '99 receipts appreciably greater than those of the same months in '98; and '99 receipts of the Crater Valley Lake Inn suffered only a 23% decline from their '98 levels. These facts attest to the durability of the systems, the management expertise and the confidence that have emerged at local levels through USAID's investments in bio-diversity conservation, human capacity and rural development in the critical ecosystems of the west.	1997	1,740	1,748
	1998	1,850	1,959
	1999	2,150	1,358
	2000	2,550	NA
	2001	3,000	NA
	2002	3,500	NA

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Critical ecosystems conserved			
Objective ID: 617-002-01			
Approved: 1997-11-02		Country/Organization: USAID Uganda	
Result Name: SO 2: Critical ecosystems conserved			
Indicator: Critical ecosystems managed rationally (with a plan that sets limits of acceptable use and/or allocates resources to sustain/improve the desired flow of benefits from the system)			
Unit of Measure: Number	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA)	1990 (B)	NA	3
Forest Department (FD)	1995	NA	5
Ministry of Local Government (MLG)	1996	NA	7
Indicator/Description: Number of critical areas/ecosystems operating under integrated management plans or community resource agreements.	1997	7	7
	1998	9	10
	1999	12	15
Comments: 1.Management plans were developed for 5 critical areas/ecosystems. These included a zonal General Management Plan (GMP) for the Queen Elizabeth NP complex (QENP, Kyambura WR, Kigezi WR and Maramagambo FR for a total of about 2,605 km2). The QE complex is extremely rich in biodiversity, and has been declared a "Man & Biosphere" Reserve by UNESCO. Once implemented, the GMP will guide the conservation of exceptional resources, dramatically expand opportunities for revenue generation from eco-tourism and clarify access rights to Park resources on the part of stakeholder communities-both enclaves and those on the Park's periphery. Here ACDI/VOCA, the implementer of SO2's Environment Protection and Economic Development (EPED) project, modified and adapted the process of Environmental Action Planning (EAP) from Mbale District to identify "hot spots" requiring remediation. In 2000, SO2/EPED will focus resources on the "hot spots"- alleviating degradation and/or mitigating environmental impacts of development. In addition, the EAP process will be extended to Uganda's southwestern districts where USAID efforts are supporting the conservation and development of four of the "highest valued" PAs. 2. Lake Victoria: A partnership between one of SO2's cooperators, Aquatics and the USGS-EROS Data Center is developing a remote sensing information system and monitoring strategy to determine the distribution and abundance of water hyacinth on the lake. These data and analyses will fill a long-standing gap in the regional management of this noxious weed. Exciting possibilities exist to extend the application of this technology to other regional environmental management needs such as monitoring water quality, watershed stability, land use/land cover change and wetland delineation. Further info in the GHAI R4 Annex.. Other ecosystems: at year's end, participatory mapping led by AFRENA is setting the stage for a management plan in the Kvantobi watershed, Kabale	2000	16	NA
	2001	22	NA
	2002	28	NA

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Critical ecosystems conserved			
Objective ID: 617-002-01			
Approved: 1997-11-02		Country/Organization: USAID Uganda	
Result Name: IR 2.2: Pressure on critical ecosystems reduced			
Indicator: Biophysical changes in landscape - trees			
Unit of Measure: number (cumulative millions)	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Grants Management Unit Grantees (ICRAF, AFRICARE)	1995(B)	NA	1.5
	1996	NA	1.7
Indicator/Description: Trees planted in critical areas; Cumulative data from SO 2-supported activities.	1997	1.8	1.89
	1998	2.0	2.03
	1999	2.2	2.67
	2000	2.4	NA
	2001	2.6	NA
Comments: On-farm conservation and development activities continued to show results in improved natural resource management, household income and food security around critical ecosystems. In the Kigezi highlands of SW Uganda, farmers are adopting conservation and farming technologies developed by ICRAF in cooperation with Uganda's Forestry Research Institute, the National Agricultural Research Organization and such NGOs as AFRICARE and Heifer Project International. One result of this training was that an estimated 1.66 million seedlings were produced in 78 community nurseries in 66 villages. At year's end, about 21,400 farmers have benefited from adoption of/exposure to the soil erosion control/conservation practices developed and disseminated by AFRENA and its partners in Kigezi.	2002	2.8	NA
The Mabira Forest Reserve, located 45 km from Kampala and 20 km from Jinja, encompasses about 30,000 ha. of indigenous forest, and contains 202 spp. trees, 151 spp birds and 39 spp butterflies. The forest is under extreme "pressure" as a source of fuelwood, building material, medicinal plants, pasture and sand.			

Text for SO c

Country/Organization: USAID Uganda

Objective ID: 617-003-01

Objective Name: Quality Basic Education for an Increased Percentage of Ugandan Children

Self Assessment: On Track

Self Assessment Narrative: USAID/Uganda's primary education program is on-track to meeting performance targets in 1999. The program's focus on providing quality education for a greater percentage of Ugandan children is making a significant impact in preparing children to meet the challenges of a growing economy.

Primary Link to Strategic Agency Framework: 3.1 Access to Ed/Girls' Education

(please select only one)

Secondary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:

(select as many as you require)

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.1 Private Markets | <input type="checkbox"/> 1.2 Agricultural Development/Food Security |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.3 Economic Opportunity for Poor | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.1 Rule of Law/Human Rights |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.2 Credible Political Processes | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.3 Politically Active Civil Society |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.4 Accountable Gov't Institutions | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3.1 Access to Education/Girl's Education |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3.2 Higher Education/Sustainable Development | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.1 Unintended Pregnancies Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.2 Infant/Child Health/Nutrition | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.3 Child Birth Mortality Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.4 HIV/AIDS | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.5 Infectious Diseases Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.1 Global Climate Change | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.2 Biological Diversity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.3 Sustainable Urbanization/Pollution | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.4 Environmentally Sound Energy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.5 Natural Resource Management | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.1 Impact of Crises Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6.2 Urgent Needs in Time of Crisis Met | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.3 Security/Basic Institutions Reestablished |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.1 Responsive Assist Mechanisms Developed | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.2 Program Effectiveness Improved |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.3 Commit Sustainable Development Assured | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.4 Technical/Managerial Capacity Expand |

Link to U.S. National Interests: National Security

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Regional Stability

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): No Secondary Linkage

Summary of the SO:

SO3 activities contribute directly to USAID's goal of Human Capacity Built Through Education and Training. By supporting the Government of Uganda's commitment to Universal Primary Education (UPE) as the cornerstone of its economic program, SO3 also furthers the U.S Government's national interest in sustainable economic development (MPP Goal 5). USAID measures the progress of this objective through increases in pupil enrollment and completion rates. USAID's education program also targets five key intermediate results: (1) availability of teachers and classrooms; (2) quality of instruction; (3) girls' educational participation; (4) GOU budget support; and (5) effective management of primary schooling by local administrations and civic organizations. The SO's ultimate customers are 6.5 million Ugandan primary school pupils, their teachers and the communities that support them.

Key Results:

With USAID support, Ugandan efforts to revitalize and reform primary education have surpassed expectations. The achievement to highlight in 1999 was the adoption of the Education Strategic Investment Plan (ESIP) as the framework of partnership between a consortium of 12 donors and the Government of Uganda (GOU), very likely making Uganda's education sector the most effectively coordinated in Africa. Local donor representatives meet monthly with the ESIP Coordinating Committee in the Ministry of Education and Sports to monitor education activities. A larger ESIP plenary meets twice a year to assess progress against conditionalities determining the release of donor funds placed in a common "basket." The moving force behind this approach has been USAID's seven-year, \$83 million non-project assistance (NPA) program, considered by some to be the most successful basic education effort in Africa. Early in the program, USAID's NPA was meshed with World Bank efforts to reform Uganda's primary education system by building a Teacher Development and Management System (TDMS). This effort has shown the initiative and capability of the GOU as an implementer of educational reform, as well as the effectiveness of the NPA, convincing other donors to adopt a similar approach.

The Mission's basic education program again exceeded key targets during 1999. The most stunning result of Uganda's education reform is a large increase in enrollment: 93% of all Ugandan children of primary school age (6-13 years) are in school (roughly one-third of the total population of the country). The absolute number of children in primary school increased from 5.7 million in 1998 to 6.5 million in 1999. A key indicator, gross enrollment rate (now at 136%), has so far outstripped targets that the net enrollment rate (93%) replaces it this year.

Less dramatic, but critically important, the quality of primary education seems to be improving. More primary school children are taking the Primary Leaving Exam and a larger proportion of candidates is passing, suggesting improved performance.

Performance and Prospects:

All of SO3's indicators demonstrated continued progress towards achievement, and most exceeded targets during 1999.

Availability of teachers and classrooms. The GOU continued to increase the number of teachers on its payroll. The 1999 level of increase (26% over base year) did not meet the 1999 target of

28%, however, due to lack of capacity of district authorities to take on recruitment of teachers and poor coordination between the Ministry of Education and the Public Service Commission. These issues have been resolved and the GOU now will add 24,000 teachers to the 1999 total of 90,000 before the school year begins in May 2000. This increase will reduce the present pupil/teacher ratio in the early grades from 110:1 to 80:1.

Although classroom crowding was severe, the teacher training outreach system (TDMS) proved its mettle by preparing many teachers to teach extra large classes. Its flexibility, decentralization, and rapid response capability helped the education system cope with the enrollment crisis. Classroom construction was slowed by a delay in the release of some donor funds until May 1999 but, despite unusually long rains lasting well into October, 3,069 classrooms were refurbished and built last year. This compares very favorably with the previous construction of 3,876 classrooms for the previous 2-½ years.

Education quality. The quality indicator, 4th and 7th grade completion rates, will be examined this year to assess its utility as an indicator of school quality. Steady advancement from one grade to the next may not signify achievement because the MOES inaugurated a policy of automatic promotion when UPE was adopted. Hence, pupils may be promoted regardless of their academic performance. If pupils move to the next grade level regardless of learning level, then the Grade 4 and Grade 7 retention figures suggest the impact of dropout and school transfers rather than improved education quality. However, anecdotal evidence suggests that repetition rates remain high due to parental requests and teacher decisions. The relationship between enrollment, attendance, achievement and completion will be analyzed this year to determine the best quality indicator for management use in the next reporting period.

Girls' participation. USAID has incorporated support for improved girls' educational participation into the teacher training system. Since 1994, USAID has placed a priority on girls' education and has annually been providing the MOES with \$300,000 for an incentive grants program. Schools have been successful in creating low-cost strategies (senior women teacher advisors, girl-friendly teaching approaches) to retain girls longer and ensure improved performance. The best approaches have been compiled and used to train teacher trainers, and will be used in schools nationwide during 2000. The Equity in the Classroom (EIC) program to promote learning among girls, and other marginalized groups, was introduced to teachers in 1999 to help them focus on learning among disadvantaged pupils. A National Strategy for Girls' Education in Uganda was also completed and will be launched officially next year.

Financial support. The increased level of GOU financing to primary education, initiated in 1996/97, is being sustained. The 1999/2000 recurrent budget greatly exceeded Mission 1999 targets for education's share of the overall budget (31.5% versus 24%) as did the proportion of education resources allocated specifically to primary education (61% versus 55%). But the level of increased resources has not kept pace with enrollment increases, so "per pupil" expenditure has dropped to \$24, not meeting this year's target of \$30. On the positive side, stronger and more decentralized financial management has been evident. In 1999, the GOU agreed to widely disseminate clear guidelines on "capitation" grants, based on a pupil headcount, owed to each school. With this information, community members and school staff can hold district officials

accountable for providing the total amount due to the school. MOES also opened its own accounts to two 1999 independent audits, to be reviewed by the April 2000 ESIP plenary.

Over the past 7 years, USAID has been the lead donor in educational policy reform and has helped leverage additional public and donor funding for the sector. To continue to play a major role in the sector, the Mission must maintain planned funding levels to help: (1) establish a system to measure student performance; (2) build a solid foundation to improve educational quality, particularly for girls' educational achievement; (3) pursue financial and performance accountability objectives by building greater links between local communities and local education authorities; (4) help district level school authorities to master the new challenges of decentralization; and (5) expand access to education through information technology.

Technical training and institutional capacity-building. The USAID-supported TDMS continued its outstanding performance. Almost 6,000 untrained teachers, 330 teacher trainers, and just under 7000 head-teachers received in-service, refresher or management training in 1999. This past year, TDMS also provided 110% of the planned training for community members (28,696 person days) and 90% of the training for District Officials (12,621 person days).

USAID's community-based research program under the Improving Education Quality (IEQ) activity concluded. The community participation principles that this pilot developed have been published and distributed to teacher training colleges where they were enthusiastically received. Following President Clinton's launch of the Education Initiative for Africa, the GOU and USAID signed an agreement to use information technology to enhance teacher training and rural connectivity under EDDI. A computerized teacher training program will be developed and computer labs will be established for 4 pilot Primary Teacher Training colleges.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

Uganda faces a number of challenges as a result of higher enrollment levels and a high population growth rate. There will be an additional 500,000 to 800,000 pupils entering school annually. Provision of a quality education will need concerted GOU, donor and private sector collaboration. Current donor contributions are inadequate to meet the demand and GOU recurrent education budget levels will be difficult to maintain. During the next year, the Mission will conduct a series of assessments to determine how USAID can be most helpful to the GOU in implementing its strategic plan (ESIP) to improve access to and quality of primary education.

Other Donor Programs:

USAID and the World Bank are the largest donors in the sector over the past decade. Numerous donors have followed USAID's lead and have begun providing budget support for education sector reform. At present, USAID ranks third in annual funding, behind the World Bank and the U.K. The European Union and the Dutch, Irish and British Governments are already financing expansion of key education reform activities to under-served areas of the country. The Danish, Germans, and Japanese and a number of NGOs support programs in agricultural, vocational, and special needs education.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

Teacher Training/Capacity Building/Educational Quality - Academy for Educational Development, the University of Massachusetts, and the Research Triangle Institute; Educational Quality - American Institute for International Research; Girl's Education - Creative Associates.

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Quality Basic Education for an Increased Percentage of Ugandan Children					
Objective ID: 617-003-01					
Approved: 1997-11-02			Country/Organization: USAID Uganda		
Result Name: Quality Basic Education for an Increased Percentage of Ugandan Children					
Indicator: 4th and 7th Grade Completion Rates					
Unit of Measure: Student, % P4 and P7	Year		Planned		Actual
Target: national	1994 (B)		NA		P4 57%
Source: National education statistics reports					P7 28%
Indicator/Description: Number of P4/P7 students (girls, boys) of any age completing P4/P7 as a percentage of total cohort (girls, boys) entering 1st grade 4 and 7 years earlier	1995 (B)		NA		P4 65%
					P7 30%
	1996		P4 67%	P4 82%	
Comments: : As in the previous years, the dramatic increases in completion rates from 1994-1996 were maintained in spite of the strains imposed on the system by doubling of school enrollment between 1997 and 1998. In the previous years before UPE, there were low completion rates due to inability to pay school fees and high repetition rates, among other factors. The current high completion rates which are over 100% for P4 may be attributed to the return of pupils to school, automatic promotion under the UPE program and fewer pupils dropping out for financial reasons. It is anticipated that in the following years, as the NER figures stabilize, this figure will come down. We are recommending that data be collected by gender in the following two years so progress on girls' retention can be assessed. The completion rate is calculated by the percentage of children who entered P1 in 1993 and 1996 with the number of children who completed P4 and P7, respectively			P7 36%	P7 36%	
	1997		P4 82%	P4 82%	
			P7 38%	P7 37%	
	1998		P4 84%	P4 106%	
			P7 38%	P7 53%	
	1999		P4 77%	P4 116%	
			P7 39%	P7 61%	
	2000		P4 80%	NA	
			P7 50%		
	2001		P4 80%	NA	
		P7 52%			

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Quality Basic Education for an Increased Percentage of Ugandan Children			
Objective ID: 617-003-01			
Approved: 1997-11-02		Country/Organization: : USAID Uganda	
Result Name: Quality Basic Education for an Increased Percentage of Ugandan Children			
Indicator: Gross Enrollment Ratio*			
Unit of Measure: Unit: Student, %	Year	Planned	Actual
Target: national	1995 (B)	NA	68% (GER)
Source: National education statistics			55% (NER)
Indicator/Description: Number of students (boys, girls) of any age enrolled in primary school (P1-P7) as a percentage of total population (boys, girls) aged 6-13 years old.	1996	70%	71% (GER)
	1997	73%	105% (GER)
	1998	85%	115% (GER)
			85% (NER)
Comments: As in the case of last year, the Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) has continued rising, due to the unexpected increase in the number of UPE pupils. Starting 1998, we changed from GER to Net Enrollment Ratio (NER) because the latter is more realistic. As a baseline, the 1995 NER was 55%, while 1998 NER was 85%. In 1999, the net enrollment ratio was 93%, hence surpassing the projected NER of 1999, which is 90%.	1999	90%	131% (GER)
	2000	95%	NA
	2001	95%	NA
? NER - all the pupils of school age going population enrolled in school.			
GER - total of all pupils in school regardless of age.			

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Quality Basic Education for an Increased Percentage of Ugandan Children			
Objective ID: 617-003-01			
Approved: 1997-11-02		Country/Organization: USAID Uganda	
Result Name: IR 3.1 Increased availability of schooling			
Indicator: Percent increase in number of primary school teachers (system expansion)			
Unit of Measure: Teachers, %	Year	Planned	Actual
Target: National	1995 (B)	NA	74,000
Source: National Education statistics	1996	NA	7%
Indicator/Description: Total number of primary school teachers recruited by government in given year as proportion of total number on government payroll in base year.	1997	15%	37.8%
	1998	21%	24%
	1999	28%	26%
	2000	32%	NA
	2001	35%	NA
Comments: : There has been a 26% increase in the number of primary teachers in 1999, as compared to 1995 (base year), but a decline from 1997 figures mainly due to slow recruitment. At the inception of UPE, districts recruited new teachers in order to cope with the influx of pupils in schools, but they were not on the payroll. In the following year these teachers were dismissed and the GOU began working on the staff by establishing ceilings and streamlining the payroll. During the October '99 ESIP review, it was agreed that a further 21,000 new teachers would be hired and the MOES has started on this process. It is anticipated that this will help reduce the pupil: teacher ratio of 110:1, which has had a negative effect on education quality.			

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Quality Basic Education for an Increased Percentage of Ugandan Children			
Objective ID: 617-003-01			
Approved: 1997-11-02		Country/Organization: USAID Uganda	
Result Name: IR 3.4 Education sector finance maintained			
Indicator: Resource reallocation (quality and expansion support)			
Unit of Measure: Budget, % and \$	Year	Planned	Actual
Target: national	1995 (B)	NA	GOU Budget
Source: Annual budget statistics			19%
Indicator/Description: Financial resources, within GOU and MOES budget, are reallocated to support UPE and quality policy priorities. Allocation index (illustrative) includes:			MOE Budget
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• % GOU national budget (or GDP) to education sector;• % MOES budget to primary;• per pupil public expenditure	1996	NA	52%
	1997	GOU 23% MOE 55% Per pupil \$35	Per Pupil \$24
			GOU 22%
			MOE 55%
	Comments: Assumptions: - Per pupil amount is for the total enrollment. - Exchange rate is \$ 1: u sh 1500 (1998/99 rate was \$ 1: u sh 1200) The increase in pupil enrollment was unexpectedly high. Although the education budget has been increasing, it cannot keep pace with the level of enrollment. This, together with the depreciation of the exchange rate, has deflated the per pupil expenditure level.	1998	GOU 23% MOE 55% Per pupil \$27
1999		GOU 24% MOE 55% Per Pupil \$30	25%
			58%
2000		GOU 31% MOE 70% Per pupil \$24	\$23
2001	GOU 32% MOE 72% Per pupil \$29		

Text for SO d

Country/Organization: USAID Uganda

Objective ID: 617-004-01

Objective Name: Increased service utilization and changed behaviors for reproductive health and maternal and child health in selected districts

Self Assessment: On Track

Self Assessment Narrative: The Mission is on-track to meeting the objectives of its integrated reproductive health program, which encompasses family planning information and services, maternal and child health care, and prevention and management of sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV/AIDS

Primary Link to Strategic Agency Framework: 4.2 Infant and Child Health/Nutrition
(please select only one)

Secondary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:
(select as many as you require)

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.1 Private Markets | <input type="checkbox"/> 1.2 Ag Development/Food Security |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.3 Economic Opportunity for Poor | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.1 Rule of Law/Human Rights |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.2 Credible Political Processes | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.3 Politically Active Civil Society |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.4 Accountable Gov't Institutions | <input type="checkbox"/> 3.1 Access to Ed/Girl's Education |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3.2 Higher Ed/Sustainable Development | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4.1 Unintended Pregnancies Reduced |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4.2 Infant/Child Health/Nutrition | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4.3 Child Birth Mortality Reduced |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4.4 HIV/AIDS | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4.5 Infectious Diseases Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.1 Global Climate Change | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.2 Biological Diversity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.3 Sustainable Urbanization/Pollution | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.4 Environmentally Sound Energy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.5 Natural Resource Management | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.1 Impact of Crises Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6.2 Urgent Needs in Time of Crisis Met | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.3 Security/Basic Institutions Reestablished |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.1 Responsive Assist Mechanisms Developed | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.2 Program Effectiveness Improved |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.3 Commit Sustainable Development Assured | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.4 Technical/Managerial Capacity Expand |

Link to U.S. National Interests: National Security

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Regional Stability

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): No Secondary Linkage

Summary of the SO:

The Mission's health program supports the Agency's objectives of reducing population growth and protecting health, and forms the basis of the U.S. Mission's MPP goals of decreasing HIV/AIDS prevalence, and increasing service utilization and changing behaviors related to reproductive, maternal and child health (RH/MCH). The Mission's objective is supported by four intermediate results: (1) increasing the availability of RH/MCH; (2) improving the quality of RH/MCH; (3) enhancing the sustainability of RH/MCH; and (4) improving knowledge and perceptions related to RH/MCH. Ultimate customers are men, women and children in 15 of Uganda's 45 districts, representing 35% (or 7 million) of Uganda's population. Twelve districts are served under the bilateral Delivery of Improved Services for Health (DISH) Project; 3 are served under a less comprehensive project implemented by CARE. The social marketing program is nation-wide. CS funds were used to combat child malnutrition through breastfeeding promotion, improving RH/MCH services, building HIV/AIDS awareness, and condom social marketing for HIV/AIDS prevention. DA/DFA funds were used to provide quality family planning (FP) and RH/MCH services and socially marketed FP commodities.

Key Results:

Since 1995, significant achievements have been made in USAID-supported districts - the availability of FP services has doubled, STD and HIV/AIDS services have tripled, and overall integrated RH/MCH services have increased by 25%, all of which have resulted in an annual 1.5% increase in modern contraceptive prevalence, a 22% increase in assisted deliveries, and an approximate 50% decline in HIV prevalence (see informational annex). At the objective level, the use of contraceptives has continued to rise – reaching 21.1%, although falling short of its 1999 target of 25%. The annual number of assisted deliveries in facilities, an important intervention for mother and child, increased by 22%, exceeding the 1999 target by 17 %. HIV sentinel surveillance data are not yet available for 1999, however, other indicators suggest continued success in reducing HIV prevalence during 1999. The percent of women and men using condoms to prevent infection increased by 8%, and the proportion of women and men ever tested for HIV has increased to 15% and 21%, respectively (see informational annex).

Performance and Prospects:

After five years of significant achievements, DISH-I ended. DISH-II, awarded in November, increases emphasis on sustainability of health systems (supervision, resource planning, information, and drugs/commodities logistics) and expands activities in child survival, malaria, and nutrition. A new social marketing contractor started in late 1998 and is expanding products to include STD treatment kits for men (informational annex), bed nets for malaria prevention, and clean delivery kits. Under the new White House HIV/AIDS Initiative ("LIFE"), activities in prevention, voluntary counseling and testing, and social support and care for communities, particularly orphans, are being expanded.

Availability. The availability of RH/MCH services, including HIV counseling and testing, continued to increase overall in 1999. In the public sector, the number of nurses and midwives trained to provide integrated RH/MCH services increased by 50%, bringing the total trained to 936. A greater proportion of women delivered at health facilities (56% in 1999 compared to 48% in 1995). The percent of pregnant women who received at least one antenatal visit remained high at 90%, and 72% continued to receive the minimum of three antenatal visits recommended by the Uganda Ministry of Health (MOH). Family Planning Couple Years of

Protection (CYP) dropped by 29% due to a national stock-out of contraceptives in the public sector in part because of a reorganization of the MOH and a weakening of the current supply system. USAID is bringing in technical assistance to address the immediate issues of contraceptive supply; a donor task force has been developed to specifically address policy issues related to the larger drug/commodities logistics system; and the issue is being formally raised by all donors at the Consultative Group meeting with the Government in March 2000. In the private sector, sales of injectables rose dramatically by 125%. Overall, Social Marketing CYP increased by 9%, in spite of significant issues with the Uganda National Drug Authority's new regulations on quality testing. The stock-out issues were resolved in late 1999, and the prospect for further increases in contraceptive social marketing in 2000 appears promising - during January 2000, more than 2 million condoms were sold. In addition to the results in our HIV prevention activities, the number of sites providing HIV counseling and testing has significantly increased from 3 sites in 1996 to 33 sites in 1999, and more than 46,000 clients were served in 1999 alone. The AIDS Support Organization, the USAID-supported largest service provider for HIV+ people, has provided almost 25,000 counseling sessions to date, of which more than 4,000 new HIV+ clients were served in 1999. Overall client volume at TASO facilities increased by 10% from 1998 to 1999. HIV prevalence data from the MOH sentinel surveillance system was delayed this year, in part due to the reorganization within the MOH. With "LIFE" funds, the Mission, in partnership with the Centers for Disease Control, is providing assistance to resolve both the short-and long-term surveillance issues, and the 1999 data will be available in April 2000.

Quality. The quality of health care in USAID-supported districts continues to improve. A greater proportion of those trained were performing to standard (80% in 1999 compared to 66% in 1998), indicating an increase in technical competence and provision of quality services as well as improved interpersonal relations and counseling of clients. Surveys indicate that clients in USAID-supported districts are significantly more likely to receive counseling on HIV/AIDS than non-USAID-supported districts. Recent studies indicate that quality is the number one determinant to seeking health care in Uganda. Attention is needed in this area to continue program success to date. Quality is a central theme under DISH-II.

Sustainability. The Mission's principal activities in this area have been the implementation of a public sector "user fee" system and the development of an integrated RH/MCH curriculum in nursing and midwifery schools. The "user fee" activity was completed in mid-1998. Since then, the MOH has been successfully expanding the system nationally, and "user fees" currently have an integral role in financially supplementing district-level health services. The curriculum was completed and implemented in 9 academic institutions in Uganda.

Knowledge/Perceptions. USAID's information, education, and communication activities continue to be recognized as some of the most effective and successful activities in Uganda to increase knowledge of RH/MCH and HIV/AIDS. Outstanding progress continued to be made during 1999. Since 1997, in USAID-supported districts, the proportion of women who know a source of FP has increased by 8%, and the proportion of men who are using modern contraceptives (mostly condoms) has increased by over 50%. In 1999, 18% of women could name at least 3 signs of a complicated pregnancy, up from 13% (1997), and more women reported coming earlier for their first antenatal visit. The knowledge of Ugandan mothers to

exclusively breastfed to six months increased from 26% (1997) to 43% (1999), and the percent actually practicing has risen from 19% (1997) to 25% (1999). Increased effort is needed to increase knowledge of long term/permanent FP methods, nutrition, and routine immunization, all of which are focus areas under DISH-II. Awareness of HIV/AIDS prevention also increased in 1999. In USAID-supported districts, the percent of women and men who mentioned using condoms as a way to prevent infection increased to 62% and 76%, respectively, and 71% of men reported using a condom with a non-regular partner during the most recent sex act. Men and women who had ever used a condom for HIV prevention increased to 44% and 20%, respectively, and the proportion of women and men ever tested for HIV increased to 15% for women and 21% for men. DISH-II will be assisting the MOH in disseminating materials on a national-level as well as developing a sustainable private sector entity to work in partnership with the MOH on development of future materials and multi-media campaigns.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

Uganda faces considerable challenges - a high population growth rate, declining immunization rates, high rates of malnutrition and malaria, and at least 10% of the population are HIV+. Concerted donor collaboration and GOU commitment to address fundamental policy and systems constraints are needed. The Mission is bringing in technical assistance to develop a broad policy-level advocacy strategy for Family Planning/ Reproductive Health. In addition to other focus areas already mentioned, DISH-II is initiating activities to improve child health services, Vitamin A supplementation and malaria prevention. Specific technical assistance through the BASICS project will focus on improving routine immunization. In addition to strengthening sentinel surveillance, "LIFE" funds will also be used to expand successful HIV/AIDS interventions and pilot the new mother-to-child-transmission drug therapies. The next Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), scheduled for summer of 2000, will provide extensive national data on the health of Ugandans as well as data on progress in DISH and CARE districts. A new indicator will be added in next year's R4 to measure child health activities. Work is beginning on a new SO4 strategy for the Mission Country Strategy scheduled to be finalized and approved in 2001.

Other Donor Programs:

UNFPA and DFID support reproductive health, but in different districts from USAID. The World Bank is the largest donor in the health sector with active projects related to STDs, district health planning, and nutrition and early childhood development. UNICEF has been taking the lead on child health.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

DISH I: Pathfinder International, Johns Hopkins University, University of North Carolina and Ernie Petrich and Associates. DISH II: Johns Hopkins University, University of North Carolina and Management Sciences for Health. Other partners include: CARE; Social Marketing partnership of Deloitte, Touche, Tomatsu, PSI, Meridian International, Abt Associates; The AIDS Information Center; The AIDS Support Organization; African Medical Research Foundation; JHPIEGO; and AVSC.

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Increased Service Utilization and Changed Behaviors, Related to Reproductive/Maternal/Child Health in Selected Districts			
Objective ID: 617-004-01			
Approved: 1997-02-11		Country/Organization: USAID Uganda	
Result Name: SO 4			
Indicator: Family Planning, couple years protection distributed in target districts			
Unit of Measure: Number	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: MOH Health Information System (HMIS)	1996 (B)	NA	31,691
Indicator/Description: Couple years of protection (CYP) distributed in 92 health facilities where USAID-funded training and supervision have been conducted, not including social marketing sales. (1 CYP = 120 condoms, 15 cycles of orals, .29 IUD, 4 injections, .29 NORPLANT insertion, .13 VSC procedure)	1997	37,395	35,427
	1998	41,043	36,892
	1999	38,736	26,163
	2000	40,673	NA
	2001	42,707	NA
	2002	44,842	NA
<p>Comments: "Actual" performance is based on 92 facilities (80 from the DISH Project and 12 from the CARE Project) rather than on all facilities in the 12 DISH districts. These 92 facilities, where emphasis has been placed on the HMIS, have been used to monitor the progress of the program. USAID is the major donor in reproductive health in the 12 DISH and 3 CARE districts. Originally, CYP planned values were based on estimated growths of 10%, 7%, 5%, and 5% per annum respectively. CYPs for 1996, 1997 and 1998 were calculated from HMIS data routinely reported by 89 of the 92 facilities that offer family planning. Note that three of the selected facilities are run by the Catholic Church who do not want to provide FP services, although they do refer clients to other service providers. (SO4 includes more than family planning). Reporting was nearly complete from these 89 facilities. In early 1999, the planned values for 1999-2001 were revised downward to reflect a 5% increase per annum based on the 1998 actual value. The adjusted 1999 planned value was not met. However, we know that approximately 4% of the HMIS monthly reports were missing, and because of periodic stockouts, we did not feel that it was appropriate or valid to estimate CYPs for the missing months based on months that were reported. Nor did we feel that it was appropriate to make any more adjustments in planned values until these adjustments could be based on more accurate data. The data source for this indicator has continually been problematic and thus is being dropped for purposes of reporting to AID/W during years when more reliable population-based data is available. Modern contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) provides a more accurate picture of what is happening in the DISH districts and CPR is available for the 1999 reporting period as a result of the DISH community surveys and will be available again in 2000 as a result of the DHS. Under DISH II, effort will be put into improving the HMIS; and in future years CYP will be reported in the years CPR data are not available. The appropriateness of the planned value for CYP in 2001 will be reviewed in 2000 when more accurate data is available from the DHS. (Note: Originally, planned values were set only through 2001 for all indicators. Planned values for all indicators have now been set for 2002 to coincide with the DISH-II cooperative agreement completion date, but may need to be adjusted once the Mission's new country strategy is in place.)</p>			

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Increased Service Utilization and Changed Behaviors, Related to Reproductive/Maternal/Child Health in Selected Districts			
Objective ID: 617-004-01			
Approved: 1997-02-11		Country/Organization: USAID Uganda	
Result Name: SO 4			
Indicator: Family Planning, couple years protection distributed through social marketing in target districts			
Unit of Measure: Number	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Social Marketing Project database	1996	NA	44,000
Indicator/Description: Couple years of protection sold to distributors in the 12 DISH and 3 CARE districts) by the Social Marketing Project.	1997	71,000	87,751
	1998	103,377	89,563
	1999	120,074	97,406
	2000	137,290	NA
	2001	156,192	NA
Comments: The CYP is calculated using the same conversion factors as in 4.a.1. Methods include pills, condoms and injectables only.	2002	165,000	NA
<p>The 1997 actual values exceeded the planned value due to higher than anticipated sales of Pilplan. Therefore, at the beginning of 1998, the 1998-2001 planned values were adjusted upwards.</p> <p>The 1998 planned value, however, did not anticipate the magnitude of the impact of the newly introduced KfW-funded Life Guard Condom, a Protector competitor, which resulted in a dramatic decline in sales. Although both Pilplan and Injectaplan dramatically increased their sales in 1998, the overall planned value was not achieved because of this decline in Protector condom sales.</p> <p>The 1999-2001 planned values were not changed on the assumption that pill and injectable sales would continue to increase and reach overall CYP targets despite the decline in condom sales.</p> <p>The SOMARC project ended on 10/31/98 and was replaced by the Commercial Market Strategies (CMS) Project and a new contractor. Thus this transition was still occurring during 1999. More significantly, due to packaging approval delays by the National Drug Authority in mid-1999, the Protector condom was not on the market for a period of approximately 4 months. Injectaplan sales increased by 125%.</p> <p>Even though planned values for 1999 were not reached, future planned values have not been adjusted with expectation that future planned values can be reached.</p>			

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Increased Service Utilization and Changed Behaviors, Related to Reproductive/Maternal/Child Health in Selected Districts			
Objective ID: 617-004-01			
Approved: 1997-02-11		Country/Organization: USAID/Uganda	
Result Name: SO 4			
Indicator: Maternal/Child Health Services, annual number ante-natal visits in target facilities			
Unit of Measure: Number	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: MOH Health Information System	1996 (B)	NA	205,181
Indicator/Description: Annual number of ante-natal care (ANC) visits in 92 health facilities where USAID-funded training and/or supervision has been conducted. Of the 92 facilities, 87 provide ANC; 5 provide family planning only.	1997	221,596	212,091
	1998	245,534	213,900
	1999	224,595	210,588
	2000	235,823	NA
	2001	247,616	NA
Comments: “Actual” performance is based on 92 facilities (80 from the DISH Project and 12 from the CARE Project) rather than on all facilities in the 12 DISH districts. These 92 facilities, where emphasis has been placed on the HMIS, have been used to monitor the progress of the program. Planned values for ANC clients were based on the assumption that an IEC campaign launched in 1998 would increase ANC visits during that year by approximately 12%. ANC visits thereafter were expected to level off at approximately 8% annual growth up to the year 2001. These planned values were an adjustment of the original targets that assumed a 10% increase each year. However, 1998 actual value for ANC visits, showed only a small increase compared to 1997. Consequently in early 1999, planned values for 1999-2001 were re-adjusted to reflect an increase of 5% per annum based on the actual value for 1998. For the 1999 data, there was incomplete reporting from 13 of the 92 target facilities resulting in 48 missing monthly reports. Because of these gaps in data, ANC visits were estimated for missing monthly reports using the average number of ANC visits in the last two months that were reported; this resulted in 4% of the total HMIS reports being generated from estimated rather than actual data. However, we know that there were also cases of under-reporting thus raising further questions about the accuracy of this indicator. We know that there are changes that are occurring in maternal health in our program, but this indicator is not accurately reflecting them. Thus, we are dropping this indicator and instead will begin this year reporting on “number of assisted deliveries in health facilities,” an indicator for which the data, even though from the HMIS, appear to be more accurately reported.	2002	260,000	NA

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Increased Service Utilization and Changed Behaviors, Related to Reproductive/Maternal/Child Health in Selected Districts			
Objective ID: 617-004-01			
Approved: 1997-02-11		Country/Organization: USAID Uganda	
Result Name: SO 4			
Indicator: Sexual Behavior, Decline in HIV/AIDS Prevalence			
Unit of Measure: Percent	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Sentinel surveillance, Ministry of Health	1994 (B)	NA	13.2/19.5
Indicator/Description: HIV prevalence among 15-19, 20-24 year old antenatal clients: Kampala, Jinja, Mbarara (MOH sentinel-surveillance sites in 3 DISH districts).	1996	NA	8.7/17.3
	1997	7.8/15.6	8.3/14.6
	1998	7.4/14.8	6.6/13.7
	1999	7.1/14.1	-----
	2000	6.7/13.3	NA
Comments: Baseline HIV prevalence among 15-19 and 20-24 year old antenatal clients is averaged, weighted by the number of cases, across four sentinel surveillance sites: Kampala (Nsambya, Rubaga), Jinja, and Mbarara. The data are routinely gathered by the MOH. The planned values assume a 10% decline in prevalence rates between 1996 and 1997 and a 5% per annum decline thereafter. At the time of the R4 report in 1999, a full set of 1998 data was not yet available for all sites, but partial data were available for all four of the sentinel surveillance sites. Thus, the actual figures reported for 1998 were based on preliminary data. The plan was to update these figures when the full set of data became available; however, the sentinel surveillance system has not been functioning at least in part due to down time in the MOH resulting from their move from Entebbe to Kampala. During 2000 renewed effort will be put into the sentinel surveillance system through funding from the Life Initiative; our hope is to be able to report on this indicator next year, even if based only on partial-year data.	2001	6.5/12.7	NA

Text for SO e

Country/Organization: USAID Uganda

Objective ID: 617-005-01

Objective Name: Civic pluralism expanded and constitutional checks and balances implemented

Self Assessment: On Track

Self Assessment Narrative: The Mission's democracy and governance program is on-track, meeting performance expectations during 1999. The program objectives of improving accountability and transparency through greater pluralism and the exercise of checks and balances continue to have a positive impact on political developments in Uganda.

Primary Link to Strategic Agency Framework: 2.2 Credible Political Processes
(please select only one)

Secondary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:
(select as many as you require)

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.1 Private Markets | <input type="checkbox"/> 1.2 Ag Development/Food Security |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.3 Economic Opportunity for Poor | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2.1 Rule of Law/Human Rights |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.2 Credible Political Processes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2.3 Politically Active Civil Society |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2.4 Accountable Gov't Institutions | <input type="checkbox"/> 3.1 Access to Ed/Girl's Education |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3.2 Higher Ed/Sustainable Development | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.1 Unintended Pregnancies Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.2 Infant/Child Health/Nutrition | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.3 Child Birth Mortality Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.4 HIV/AIDS | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.5 Infectious Diseases Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.1 Global Climate Change | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.2 Biological Diversity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.3 Sustainable Urbanization/Pollution | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.4 Environmentally Sound Energy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.5 Natural Resource Management | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.1 Impact of Crises Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6.2 Urgent Needs in Time of Crisis Met | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.3 Security/Basic Institutions Reestablished |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.1 Responsive Assist Mechanisms Developed | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.2 Program Effectiveness Improved |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.3 Commit Sustainable Development Assured | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.4 Technical/Managerial Capacity Expand |

Link to U.S. National Interests: National Security

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Regional Stability

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): No Secondary Linkage

Summary of the SO:

USAID's objective is to help strengthen democratic institutions in Uganda -- civil society, local government, Parliament, and the judiciary. This objective relates directly to the U.S. national

interest and MPP goal of consolidating and extending democratic institutions and practices in Uganda. Expected results at the strategic objective level include increased use by Parliament of its oversight powers and budget monitoring, Parliament initiating legislation, re-codification of the Laws of Uganda and improved legal education, as well as civil society development and local government capacity building. Four intermediate results support the objective, focusing on civil society, local government, Parliament, and the justice system. The ultimate beneficiaries are Ugandans who will have an improved functioning system of government, including intra-governmental checks and balances and oversight effected by citizens groups.

Key Results:

All elements of the Mission's democracy and governance program became fully operational in 1999 with the start of the decentralization activities in November. At the strategic objective level, Parliament greatly exceeded Mission targets by formally exercising its oversight powers over the executive fifteen times in 1999 (against a Mission target of seven). In one case, Parliamentary investigation led to the censure of the Minister of State for Investment and Planning on the grounds of misconduct and influence peddling. In another case, the Vice President, who also served as Minister of Agriculture, was removed from her ministerial post by President Museveni as a result of parliamentary pressure resulting from their 1998 Valley Dam investigation (where donor funds had been mis-directed). Parliament also exceeded Mission targets in 1999 by initiating five pieces of legislation, one sponsored by a woman Member. Two of these bills were used as threats to spur the executive to move forward with legislation that it had been delaying. Parliament also met the Mission target of rejecting or significantly amending eight pieces of executive-sponsored legislation, a major achievement for a Parliament whose members are predominantly of the Government "Movement" system.

Performance and Prospects:

Uganda's political climate continues to reflect positive change. This year we began to see clearly in operation a checks and balances system, e.g. central government, local government and parliament. This is an amazing evolution from just a few years ago when the movement system controlled the government apparatus. The year saw a major judicial inquiry into corruption in the police force, the start of the "canvass" period leading up to the referendum, and greater collaboration between the donors and the Ministry of Ethics and Integrity and other anti-corruption agencies in the battle against corruption.

Parliamentary Capacity Building. During the year, Parliament continued to demonstrate its commitment to exercise oversight powers over the executive branch, monitor the budget, and to legislative independence through the use of private members' bills. Parliament's new USAID-funded Research and Information Center opened in June 1999. Between June and December, the Center handled 2,625 requests for legal, social science and current event information, 136 requests for in-depth research reports and 3,651 requests for use of the Internet and computer facilities. This is in comparison to 574 requests for information handled during all of 1998. Several of the information and research requests led directly to new legislation. As a result of increased capacity and information, Parliament has been proactive in drafting and initiating new legislation. One research request -- on whether executive branch ministers should remain part of the legislature -- was used as the basis for a private member's bill on the issue. A second private member's bill plans to amend the budget process to allow Parliament sufficient time to actually

review the executive-introduced budget before passing it. And yet a third bill directly addressed the referendum issue, seeking to change the constitutionally required referendum into a general election. These bills reflect a boost to Parliament's independence through the enhanced separation of legislative and executive powers. Also during the year, USAID's assistance helped create the Parliamentary Budget Office to improve Parliament's monitoring of government expenditures and the Department of Legislative Counsel to allow Members to draft legislation, instead of relying solely on executive branch staff. As a result of USAID assistance to Parliament, the Mission also funded a local area network, web-page and computers at the request of the Office of the President to help establish an Africa-wide Executive Office Network.

Decentralization (Civil Society and Local Government). The Mission's decentralization program got off the ground in October 1999 with the arrival in country of the implementing contractor team. In cooperation with the Ministry of Local Government, other donors, the US Mission's MPP D/G Team and USAID's Decentralization Coordinating Committee, the decentralization team completed an assessment of Uganda's 45 districts and identified two districts (Kamuli, in the east, and Gulu, in the north) as pilot sites for implementation. USAID's program will gradually expand into six more districts. The activities will encompass capacity building for local councilors, with a special emphasis on women elected officials, and for grass roots civil society organizations in the eight districts. Impact will be measured by indicators that include the number of target local governments that demonstrate improved budgeting and planning (funding for local governments has increased in 1999 to \$194 million, 150% over 1995/96 levels), and the proportion of civil society organizations that influence public policy. Baseline data for all decentralization activities will be established in February 2000 following the needs assessment. USAID's decentralization activities complement other donor activities, e.g. the World Bank Local Government Development Program, which will provide resources directly to local governments, but excludes capacity building. USAID's program focuses on not only increasing the capacity of local governments, but also on building a partnership between local government and civil society to manage local development activities. Reduced resource levels will jeopardize the Mission's commitment to building the capacity of local elected women officials, a key initiative of First Lady Hilary Clinton.

Judicial Capacity Building. Key activities in the legal sector include re-codification of Uganda's laws, improved quality of legal training and enhanced access to legal information. The re-codification activities continued to make significant progress. By December 1999, through USAID's assistance, two-thirds of Uganda's existing laws were reviewed, analyzed and re-codified. This is a major effort undertaken by the Uganda Law Reform Commission and The William Mitchell College of Law in Minnesota that involves extensive legal research, reviewing and editing. The Mission is considering moving the final phase of the activity to Uganda for completion to increase Ugandan capacity to re-codify laws and to constantly update them. USAID's two legal education activities are proceeding well. Makerere University's undergraduate Faculty of Law opened its USAID-funded "Legal Informatics Center" in July 1999. Over 200 students and 30 faculty members now have access to worldwide legal information. Should the Mission decide to move the re-codification activities back to Uganda, it is possible that the Center will be the new home of the program. The Mission's grant to the Law Development Center has enabled it to establish the first and only graduate level clinical legal education program in East Africa. The program serves the dual purpose of providing hands-on

training to graduate level law students, and providing legal aid to individuals charged with petty crimes awaiting trial and children caught up in the legal system. To date the clinic, which was officially opened in March 1999, has processed the cases of 188 clients (146 men clients and 42 women clients) whose cases would otherwise remain unaddressed as no legal representation would be available to them. The Clinic also completed a "Training of Trainers" workshop in November 1999 to fully integrate the Clinic's curriculum into the other courses taught at the Law Development Center. The Mission's grant award to Georgetown University Law School's Legal Advocacy for Women in Africa Program has funded two Ugandan women lawyers, and assisted in leveraging private funds for a third, to train in legal advocacy. Two more participants will be chosen this year. In 1999, USAID, along with several other donors, worked closely with the Ministry of Ethics and Integrity in monitoring the GOU Anti-Corruption Action Plan. The GOU's progress in implementing the Plan will be a topic in the next CG Meeting, to be held in mid-March 2000. USAID will assist the Ministry in early February 2000 to develop an anti-corruption strategy.

Referendum Activities: By July 2000 Ugandans will vote on a referendum to determine the political system ("movement" versus multiparty) they prefer to govern them. During 1999, USAID worked closely and collaboratively with other USG agencies at post to develop a USG strategy focussed on building the capacity of local NGOs to monitor the canvass period (during which proponents of the various political systems can lobby for support) and events surrounding the vote. In November 1999, the International Foundation of Election Systems (IFES) began providing technical assistance to selected NGO partners to carry out this monitoring effort. In late December, a joint Heads of Mission donor working group, led by the British, presented to the GOU and the public a set of benchmarks for monitoring the referendum process.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

The Mission's D/G program is progressing consistent with our strategy; thus, we do not envision any adjustments at this time.

Other Donor Programs:

USAID is the lead donor supporting activities with Parliament; the U.K. has recently developed a Parliamentary activity based on the success of USAID's program. In decentralization, many donors support individual districts, with the World Bank as the largest donor. Other donors supporting decentralization include: Denmark, Austria, the British, Dutch and EU.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

Parliament -The Research Foundation of the State University of New York); Decentralization - Management Systems International; Referendum -International Foundation of Election Systems; Judicial/Re-codification - William Mitchell College of Law in St. Paul Minnesota and the Uganda Law Reform Commission; Legal Education/Training - Georgetown University Law School; the Uganda Law Development Center Legal Aid Clinic; and Makerere University Law School.

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Civic Pluralism Expanded and Constitutional Checks and Balances Implemented			
Objective ID: 617-005-01			
Approved: December 30, 1998 (revised approval)		Country/Organization: USAID Uganda	
Result Name: SO 5			
Indicator: Parliament addresses and acts on alleged abuses of government authority taking place in the executive, legislative and judicial branches of government.			
Unit of Measure: Number of times oversight power used	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Parliamentary Hansard (minutes); media reports; Parliamentary committee reports.	1997	1	1 (censure)
	1998	6	9
Indicator/Description: Number of times Parliament uses its oversight functions. This indicator includes active investigations of Ministers, parliamentary investigations eg. Parliament acting to clear ministries and executive branch employees who have been accused of wrongdoings, holding public hearings, and the investigation of ministries' accountability.	1999	7	15
	2000	18	NA
	2001	22	NA
	2002	30	NA
Comments: Targets for 2000 and beyond have been increased to reflect Parliament's commitment to exercise oversight powers. The data reported for 1999 include the following: (1) the Minister of State for Finance, Planning and Economic Development in charge of Investment and Planning was censured for misconduct and influence peddling; (2) the Committee on Commissions and State Enterprises began an investigation of GOU payments to the Mehta Group and halted \$30 million in payments until the investigation is complete; (3) the Committee on Defense began an investigation of a joint venture agreement for the Ministry of Defense's purchase of pharmaceuticals for the military; (4) the same committee is also investigating the procurement of undersize uniforms purchased from China for the military; (5) the same committee began an investigation into the military's purchase of adulterated and expired food from the Republic of South Africa; (6) the Committee on Works, Transport and Communications is currently investigating complaints of corruption in the running and management of taxi parks and the failure of the Ministry of Local Government to address the complaints; (7) a joint inquiry was commenced by the Committees on Natural Resources, National Economy and Legal and Parliamentary Affairs into the GOU's draft Power Purchase Agreement – the inquiry resulted in significant changes being made to the agreement; (8) the Select Committee on Privatization completed its review of the privatization process; (9) the Governor of the Bank of Uganda and the Director of Banking Supervision were investigated and cleared of any wrong doing with regard to the closure of four major financial institutions in the country; (10) the Chief Executive of the Non-Performing Assets Recovery Trust was investigated and cleared of allegations of poor performance; (11) an investigation was conducted into the sale of Uganda Airlines to South African Airways; (12) an investigation is being conducted into the sale of the Presidential jet; (13) the Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs and the Minister of Ethics and Integrity were called before various committees to report on the backlog in the judicial system and the failure of the executive to combat corruption; (14) the Committees on the National Economy, Public Service and Local Government are continuing investigations into flooding and poor drainage in Kampala – the Mayor and Town Clerk have been cleared on any impropriety; and (15) the Minister of Finance, Planning and Economic Development and the Secretary to the Treasury were investigated on the failure to pay domestic arrears to suppliers of goods & services to gov't ministries and departments.			

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Civic Pluralism Expanded and Constitutional Checks and Balances Implemented			
Objective ID: 617-005-01			
Approved: 1998-12-30		Country/Organization: USAID/Uganda	
Result Name: IR 5.3 Enhanced Capacity of Parliament to Perform Legislative Branch Functions			
Indicator: Number of executive branch bills substantially reviewed			
Unit of Measure: Number of bills	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Parliamentary Hansard (minutes)	1997	4	4
Indicator/Description: Number of executive branch sponsored bills, which are substantially amended either in committee or before the full Parliament, or which are voted down by the full Parliament	1998	5	7
	1999	8	8
	2000	10	NA
	2002	15	NA
Comments: During 1999, the executive branch sponsored ten pieces of legislation before Parliament, of which eight were amended or rejected by Parliament. The eight 1999 executive sponsored bills amended or rejected by Parliament include the following: (1) the Uganda Citizenship and Immigration Control Bill; (2) The Referendum and Other Provisions Bill; (3) The Salaries and Allowances (Specified Officers) Bill; (4) The Finance Bill; (5) The Electricity Bill; (6) The Public Enterprises Reform and Divestiture Amendment Bill; (7) The Amnesty Bill; and (8) The Other Political Systems Bill. The most lengthy debates surrounded the referendum-related pieces of legislation, which were both sent back to the executive for re-drafting and re-presentation to Parliament with significant amendments.			

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Civic Pluralism Expanded and Constitutional Checks and Balances Implemented			
Objective ID: 617-005-01			
Approved: December 30, 1998 (revised framework approval)		Country/Organization: USAID Uganda	
Result Name: IR 5.3.1 Enhanced Capacity of Parliament to Draft/Oversee/Revise Legislation			
Indicator: Number of Parliament-initiated bills introduced and/or passed			
Unit of Measure: Number of bills	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Parliamentary Hansard (minutes)	1997	0	2
Indicator/Description: Number of bills initiated by Members of Parliament (private member bills).	1998	2	2
	1999	3	5
	2000	5	NA
	2001	7	NA
Comments: Baseline year is 1997. During 1999, five bills were initiated by Members of Parliament: (1) Constitution Amendment Bill, which seeks to amend the Constitution to prohibit executive branch ministers from also sitting as Members of Parliament; (2) the Budget Bill, seeks to change the budget process to force the executive to provide its budget requests to Parliament earlier in the process, in order to give Parliament more time to examine the budget, this bill will be debated in March 2000; (3) National Honors Bill, a private members bill, which provided for public recognition of Ugandan heroes – this bill was not formally introduced because it spurred the executive branch to introduce legislation of its own; (4) the Electoral Commission (Amendment) Bill (also a private member bill), which was intended to reduce the number of voter registration/voting sites from 3 to 2 places – this bill was also not formally introduced, again, because the executive introduced the legislation, and (5) this bill sought to cancel the upcoming referendum on political parties and substitute a general election in its place. It was introduced, but did not receive enough votes for formal introduction for debate.			

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Civic Pluralism Expanded and Constitutional Checks and Balances Implemented			
Objective ID: 617-005-01			
Approved: December 30, 1998 (revised framework approval)		Country/Organization: USAID/Uganda	
Result Name: IR 5.4 Increased Effectiveness of Justice System			
Indicator: All existing laws compiled and available.			
Unit of Measure: Number of pages re-codified, percent of re-codified	Year	Planned	Actual
	1997	25%	100 chapters of 1964 laws.
Source: Uganda Law Reform Commission and Uganda Law Revision Commission; William Mitchell College of Law, St. Paul Minnesota.	1998	33% (all of laws up to 1964)	33% (all of laws up to 1964)
Indicator/Description: Coherent re-codified legal codes exist and are available to legal practitioners, the judiciary, and the legislature.	1999	60%	60%
	2000	100%	NA
Comments: Re-codification is an extremely painstaking and time-consuming process. Starting with the last time Uganda had a printed code, 1964, each individual law must be amended to integrate any changes made to it since its passage, which for older laws can be numerous considering the multiple governments that were in power since the law’s original passage. Out of date laws must be repealed, requiring action by Parliament. Each law must be renumbered, cross referenced, divided under their appropriate titles, have a history prepared, be standardized into one format, and finally proofread and codified. The effect of newly passed legislation must be traced all the way back to Uganda’s original statutes, to see if the new legislation changes anything in previous legislation. The Commissioners are handling not only all of Uganda’s laws, (approximately 1020 different statutes) but are also re-codifying all 5260 of Uganda’s statutory instruments and legal notices (the equivalent of U.S. administrative regulations). Approximately 2/3 of Uganda’s existing legal code has been re-codified. This effort represents completion of over half of the necessary work, as the bulk of the oldest laws (the 1964 compilation) have been analyzed. Completion is currently scheduled for 2000. The Mission is considering moving the final third of the work back to Uganda in order to avoid anticipated delays in the final editing.			

Text for SO f

Country/Organization: USAID Uganda

Objective ID: 617-006-01

Objective Name: Improved foundation for reintegration of targeted areas of Northern Uganda

Self Assessment: On Track

Self Assessment Narrative: The Special Objective (SpO) is on track to meet performance targets. Much of 1999 was devoted to initiating implementation of all activities under this objective which is focused on assisting the 10 districts of Northern Uganda to complete the transition from emergency relief to sustainable development.

Primary Link to Strategic Agency Framework: 1.1 Private Markets
(please select only one) 6.3 Security and Basic Institutions Reest

Secondary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:
(select as many as you require)

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.1 Private Markets | <input type="checkbox"/> 1.2 Ag Development/Food Security |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.3 Economic Opportunity for Poor | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.1 Rule of Law/Human Rights |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.2 Credible Political Processes | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.3 Politically Active Civil Society |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.4 Accountable Gov't Institutions | <input type="checkbox"/> 3.1 Access to Ed/Girl's Education |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3.2 Higher Ed/Sustainable Development | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.1 Unintended Pregnancies Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.2 Infant/Child Health/Nutrition | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.3 Child Birth Mortality Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.4 HIV/AIDS | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.5 Infectious Diseases Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.1 Global Climate Change | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.2 Biological Diversity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.3 Sustainable Urbanization/Pollution | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.4 Environmentally Sound Energy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.5 Natural Resource Management | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.1 Impact of Crises Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6.2 Urgent Needs in Time of Crisis Met | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6.3 Security/Basic Institutions Reestablished |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.1 Responsive Assist Mechanisms Developed | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.2 Program Effectiveness Improved |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.3 Commit Sustainable Development Assured | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.4 Technical/Managerial Capacity Expand |

Link to U.S. National Interests: National Security

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Regional Stability

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): No Secondary Linkage

Summary of the SO:

The Special Objective (SpO) addresses the Agency goal of Lives Saved, Suffering Associated with Natural or Man-made Disasters Reduced, and Conditions Necessary for Political and/or

Economic Development Re-established. It relates to the MPP Goals of Humanitarian Assistance, Regional Stability, and Economic Development. Intermediate results for this objective include: meeting critical physical and psychosocial needs of targeted populations; increased household food security, employment and income generation in selected areas; and increased awareness and capacity to prevent and resolve disputes. Ultimate customers in 1999 include 289,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Gulu and Kitgum districts; 10,000 men and women in these districts who will benefit from employment and income generating activities; 165,000 Sudanese refugees; approximately 4,000 returned abducted children and an estimated 2,000 children still in captivity, their families and communities; 35,000 Karimojong children who will receive basic education for the first time and their families who are affected by disputes between tribes and clans; and the entire population of Gulu and Kitgum districts (954,000) who will benefit from community-based peace and reconciliation activities.

Key Results:

Relative peace in Northern Uganda during most of 1999 enabled the Mission to surpass its target of sustainable development activities in the ten districts by 8%. The virtual absence of rebel activity in Gulu and Kitgum encouraged people to return to their homes and farms during the day to start rebuilding. Reduced displacement and improved food security led to a reduction in the number of people requiring emergency assistance. At the same time, improved physical security permitted an expansion of community-based programs to help abducted children and their families cope with the challenges of reconciliation and reintegration. Plans were laid for community road rehabilitation, which will provide employment and income generating activities for 10,000 people whose lives had been devastated by years of war. Expanded food security activities in the districts neighboring Gulu and Kitgum led to increased agricultural production and reduced need for food rations for Sudanese refugees in West Nile. A new grant to foster peace and dispute resolution through basic education in the Karamoja region is already reaching more than 7,000 children (two-thirds of whom are girls) who would otherwise have had no chance of attending formal schools. Finally, a pilot program for peace and reconciliation in Gulu and Kitgum laid the groundwork for teams of local authorities, religious and traditional leaders and NGOs to reach out to returning former rebels, in anticipation of the Amnesty Act and Uganda-Sudan Accord, both signed in early December, 1999.

Performance and Prospects:

The SPO was successful in meeting critical needs, as well as designing activities that will be used to improve household food security and teach tolerance. There was an absence of LRA rebel activity in Gulu and Kitgum districts from February through December, which allowed people to move back to their fields and begin cautiously rebuilding their homes and lives. Peace in the four West Nile districts, Lira and Apac, along with favorable weather, also contributed to food security. Karamoja was the main exception, with increased inter-clan rivalries and drought leading to conflict and food insecurity.

Critical Emergency Needs. USAID supports critical needs through the provision of seeds, tools, water, health and sanitation to IDPs in the displaced camps. Because of the relative peace in the north, the number of people living in protected camps decreased by approximately 61,000, which

parallels the decrease in number of people whose critical needs were met (26,500). The number of IDPs assisted still represents approximately 52% of the displaced population, or one out of every six people in Gulu and Kitgum districts. This is a positive result because the calm enabled IDPs and refugees to meet more of their basic needs themselves. Concurrently, USAID/OFDA decreased its provision of emergency needs as people began moving back to their fields from displaced camps. However, in late December 1999 the LRA launched an incursion into Kitgum and Gulu, which led to renewed conflict and displacement. USAID anticipates a heightened OFDA and WFP response to meet emergency needs in water/sanitation, health and food assistance during the coming year.

In addition to meeting emergency physical needs, USAID is addressing psychosocial needs for peace and reconciliation. Supported by DCOF funds, the Mission awarded grants to Red Barnet and AVSI to help returned abducted children reunite with their families and communities and to lead productive lives. Activities include reception, counseling and follow-up, vocational training of older youth, formal primary education, income generating activities, and structured activities like sports, song, dance and drama to help the communities accept their children back. The indicator for “number of children receiving psychosocial assistance,” which almost meets 1999 planned targets, includes only the work of IRC in Kitgum, where USAID assistance through a sub-grant from AVSI supports the expansion of ongoing, privately financed activities. Baseline surveys are underway for expanded indicators to be reported in next year’s R4.

Increased Household Food Security. USAID has funded three Northern Uganda Food Security (NUFS) grants, covering five of the ten northern districts. Activities are focused on crop production and productivity, natural resource management, marketing, and access to food through income generating activities. Initiatives to (1) increase productivity with new seed varieties, new crop strains, and new farming technologies; (2) improve marketing of local produce; and (3) develop community-based programs for improving food security in local economies were at the forefront. In 1999, a total of 497 farmers’ groups in Gulu, Kitgum, Lira and Apac, about half of whose members were women, participated in on-farm trials of mosaic-resistant cassava and improved varieties of beans, oilseeds and cereals. Similar support was provided for 2,059 farmers in Moyo. In Gulu and Kitgum, individual farmers, farmers’ groups and 4,000 IDP households received 71,371 kg of improved seeds, which will be repaid after the harvest. In Gulu, Kitgum, Lira, Apac and neighboring Masindi (which includes 47,000 IDPs from Gulu and Kitgum), 90 appropriate technology demonstrations were held for 22,465 people including 12,815 men and 9,650 women. Through September 1999, a total of 165 technology grants had been made to IDPs (oil presses, cassava/potato slicers, seed planters etc.).

USAID awarded a \$2 million grant to CARE International to help rebuild the economy in the two targeted northern districts of Gulu and Kitgum. The project will employ approximately 10,000 men and women for rehabilitation of community roads using labor-intensive construction methods. Beneficiaries will undergo business development training to select, plan and manage income generating activities, and to form rotating savings and credit associations.

Awareness and Capacity to Resolve and Prevent Disputes. This intermediate result addresses the two areas of lingering conflicts in Northern Uganda -- Karamoja (Moroto and Kotido districts) and Acholiland (Gulu and Kitgum districts). After several years of trying to promote peace talks

between conflicting ethnic groups in Karamoja, which seemed to have little lasting effects, the focus has shifted to support for an alternative basic education program for Karimojong children (ABEK – a Karimojong word meaning “to hatch”), developed by the Karimojong themselves. The program, which includes dispute resolution as part of the curriculum, is already reaching more than 7,000 children, two-thirds of whom are girls, with plans to expand to 35,000 over the 2-1/2 year project period. In addition to providing basic education for children who would otherwise be left out of Uganda’s formal schooling system, the project is expected to lead to long-term changes in social behavior and cultural values around conflict that will benefit the people of Karamoja and their neighbors for years to come. In Acholiland, a grant from the GHAI Conflict Pilot Activities Fund will support efforts of the local authorities, religious and traditional leaders to sensitize the people in Gulu and Kitgum districts on the need and processes for reconciliation and attaining long-term peace. The community will be sensitized to accept and reconcile with returning former Lords Resistance Army (LRA) rebels and formerly abducted children using traditional methods of conflict resolution. “Number of participants in selected activities,” originally created to monitor participants in the Karamoja peace talks, is therefore reporting on students participating in the AB EK program, as well as participants of sensitization efforts in Gulu and Kitgum.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

After initiating implementation activities for the northern districts, the SPO has revised its results framework to better focus on activity results. Two other adjustments to the SPO include the formal transfer of the Northern Uganda Food Security grants to the SPO, as anticipated in last year’s R4, and the extension of the SPO by one year to reflect the time needed to execute specific activities. Additionally, with the advent of Uganda’s agreement with Sudan and the new Amnesty Law, the Mission is working with government and local leaders, civil society and other donors to develop programs to respond to the new opportunities created for transition from relief to development in Northern Uganda.

Other Donor Programs:

USAID is one of many donors involved in relief and transition to development activities in Northern Uganda. The Government of Uganda provides military protection to IDP camps, World Food Program (WFP) food aid convoys, and main access routes. Local district governments direct disaster management committees and coordination of humanitarian activities. Other donors include the Netherlands, the UK, Italy, Germany, Denmark, Norway, Belgium, the EU, ICRC, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNDP, UN Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance (OCHA), UNFAO, and the World Bank. USAID took the lead in establishing a Northern Uganda donor-working group and is very active in coordinating our programs with other donors and the GOU.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

Action Contre le Faim – USA (ACF), International Rescue Committee – Uganda Program (IRC), Red Barnet (Save the Children, Denmark), Redd Barna (Save the Children, Norway), International Service Volunteers Association (AVSI), Action Africa Hilfe (AAH), Appropriate Technology Uganda (ATU), and CARE International Uganda.

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Improved Foundation for Reintegration of Targeted Areas of Northern Uganda			
Objective ID: 617-006-01			
Approved: 1998-09-01		Country/Organization: USAID Uganda	
Result Name: Improved Foundation for Reintegration of Targeted Areas			
Indicator: The number of USAID-funded sustainable development activities that continue in the North			
Unit of Measure: Number	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: USAID sustainable development programs (SO1, SO2, SO3, SO4, SO5)	1998	NA	25
	1999	25	27
Indicator/Description: The number of USAID-funded sustainable development activities implemented successfully in the ten northern districts of Uganda impacted by conflict and food insecurity (Arua, Nebbi, Moyo, Adjumani, Gulu, Kitgum, Apac, Lira, Kotido, and Moroto)	2000	27	NA
	2001	30	NA
	2002	35	NA
Comments: This indicator captures the transition focus of the objective; that is, as the foundation for reintegration improves, the Mission expects more long-term sustainable development activities to be implemented successfully in those ten districts. Programs have been most active in Nebbi, Arua, Moyo, Adjumani, Lira and Apac, which have been more secure. 1999 also saw the cautious return to economic activity in Gulu and Kitgum as the absence of rebel activity for most of the year allowed people to tend their fields during daytime, returning to protected camps at night. USAID’s grantees helped farmers open lands which had been left idle for the past 2-3 years due to insecurity.			
SO1 activities contributed to increasing household incomes and food security through improved production technology, micro-finance, post harvest handling and storage, livestock and dairy products improvement, development of non-traditional agricultural exports, technical advice, market information, and famine early warning systems. An SO2 activity addressed sustainable use of the shea tree indigenous to parts of northern Uganda, contributing to sustainable development and women’s empowerment. SO3 activities in all 10 districts supported comprehensive primary teacher training and community mobilization, and the sustainable provision of textbooks. SO4 activities in Arua and Lira supported improved reproductive health through paramedical training, surgical contraception, and promotion of contraceptives. Starting next year, SO5 will support the decentralization process and capacity building for local government in Gulu district.			

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Improved Foundation for Reintegration of Targeted Areas of Northern Uganda			
Objective ID: 617-006-01			
Approved: 1998-09-01		Country/Organization: USAID Uganda	
Result Name: Critical Needs of Targeted Populations Met			
Indicator: Number of people whose critical needs have been met			
Unit of Measure: person	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: NGO grantees: ACF, IRC, WV, MSF/F, MDM, and ACORD	1997	58,000	58,000
	1998	186,000	176,000
Indicator/Description: Emergency programs directed toward people impacted by conflict. Assistance includes seeds and tools, water, health services and sanitation. Includes displaced persons residing in camps, and non-displaced farmers impacted by conflict. These activities are funded by OFDA.	1999	180,000	149,500
	2000	180,000	NA
	2001	180,000	NA
	2002	180,000	NA
Comments: The targets are based on OFDA maintaining constant funding levels. The actual number of people assisted during 1999 was less than both the planned figure for 1999 and the actual figure for 1998, due to the relative calm for most of the year which enabled some IDPs to return to their homes and start rebuilding them, though cautiously.			
By the end of September 1999, it was estimated that the number of people living in protected camps was 206,668 (44 % of district population) in Gulu and 82,352 (17 % of district population) in Kitgum, or a total IDP figure of approximately 289,000 (30 %) for both districts. This represents a reduction from 350,000 IDPs a year earlier. Still, the number of 149,500 IDPs assisted represents approximately 52% of the displaced population, or one out of every six people in Gulu and Kitgum districts.			

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Improved Foundation for Reintegration of Targeted Areas of Northern Uganda			
Objective ID: 617-006-01			
Approved: 1998-09-01		Country/Organization: USAID Uganda	
Result Name: 1.1.2 Enhanced Recovery of Victims from Physical and Psychosocial Impacts of Conflict			
Indicator: Number of children receiving psychosocial assistance			
Unit of Measure: number, cumulative	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: NGO grantees and sub-grantees: AVSI, Red Barnet, IRC, and GUSCO.	1999	250	215
	2000	750	NA
Indicator/Description: Number of children, both former abductees and others exposed to the traumas of living amidst armed conflict, participating in special services.	2001	1,500	NA
	2002	1,700	NA
Examples of services include sports, games, music, drama, and painting.			
Comments: As of June 1999 there were 8,742 children registered as having been abducted by the Lord’s Resistance Army, as follows: 4,493 from Gulu, 3,533 from Kitgum, 420 from Lira, and 296 from Apac. There were also limited abductions from Moyo and Adjumani. Of the total, 3,938 children had returned and 4,804 were still missing, of whom only about 2,000 are expected to return [UNICEF]. Two grants—one to Red Barnet in Gulu and the other to AVSI in Kitgum - were awarded in FY1999 to support the returned abducted children and other children and their families traumatized by conflict. Activities are aimed at helping children to reunite with their families and communities and to lead productive lives. They include physical treatment and psychosocial counseling at reception centers, reintegration and follow-up with families, formal primary education, vocational training, income generating activities, and working with communities through structured activities to accept these children. 1999 was devoted to staff recruitment, start-up, and establishing a baseline from which to measure impact. A successful field program of IRC in Kitgum reaching 215 children and other community groups is being supported and expanded through a sub-grant from AVSI. The numbers in the original indicator table relate to the returned abductees and other children receiving psychosocial support and counseling, or participating in individual or group activities. More attention is now being paid to complementary needs for formal primary education, income generation, support for child-headed households, and the needs of families of abducted children, whether returned or not. The total number of children to receive psychosocial assistance through this wider array of activities is much larger. Measures of the enhanced capacity of families and communities to recognize and respond to the needs of children affected by conflict are also being developed. New indicators for next year’s R4 are being developed as discussed in the informational annexes.			

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Improved Foundation for Reintegration of Targeted Areas of Northern Uganda			
Objective ID: 617-006-01			
Approved: 1998-09-01		Country/Organization: USAID Uganda	
Result Name: 1.3 Increased Awareness and Capacity to Prevent and Resolve Disputes			
Indicator: Number of participants in selected activities			
Unit of Measure: number, cumulative	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: NGO grantees: Redd Barna, Red Barnet	1999	250	7,000
Indicator/Description: Total number of people participating in USAID-funded dispute resolution/prevention activities, including sporting events, community meetings, agricultural events.	2000	500	NA
	2001	750	NA
Comments: For the past two years the Mission has looked for ways to support a grass-roots process to establish open lines of communication between hostile groups to resolve and prevent disputes. These efforts were initially focused on peace talks between members of conflicting ethnic groups, which was the basis for the indicators in this Table. In FY99, the Mission decided to support a program of alternative basic education for Karimojong children (ABEK), developed by the Karimojong themselves over a two-year period, as a way to promote long-term changes in social behavior that will benefit the people of Karamoja and their neighbors. The grant will support capacity building and development of the curriculum and educational materials, including the introduction of dispute resolution and prevention as an integral part of the education system. 35,000 children will benefit directly, along with their families and communities. So far over 7,000 children have registered in ABEK, 110 of whom have gone on to formal primary schools; they have learned to read, write, count, and better identify animals, boys show more respect for their mothers, and the program has become demand-driven by the communities. The original indicator that was supposed to be reported on in this table was the number of participants in selected activities. This indicator was developed before the structure of the SpO was fully completed and will be changed for next year's R4. The indicator will be changed to measure the number of students in the ABEK program. Therefore, we have indicated the number of ABEK students for the FY 99 table in order to set a history for the indicator. A second grant to Red Barnet supports reconciliation and long-term peace efforts in Gulu and Kitgum districts to take advantage of the Amnesty Act passed in December 1999. People will be sensitized to accept and reconcile with returning former rebels and abducted children using traditional methods of conflict resolution.			

R4 Part III: Resource Request

R4 Part III: Resource Request

Rationale for FY 2002 Resource Request

Uganda's current Strategic Plan covers the period FY1997 – FY2001. We are developing a new FY 2002 –FY 2007 strategy to be reviewed in Washington in early CY 2001. This FY2002 resource request is based on key precepts about Uganda and the USAID program. The U.S. needs Uganda as a strong partner for peace and prosperity in the Great Lakes and Horn of Africa regions. Uganda plays a pivotal role in US foreign policy objectives of conflict resolution and food security. Uganda's economic growth, successful poverty alleviation, HIPC debt relief performance, and reduction of HIV/AIDS prevalence make the country a model for the region. USAID assistance was key to this success. USAID Uganda has consistently achieved and exceeded its objectives, contributing visibly and substantially to Uganda's most important development needs. Moreover, our leadership is essential. USAID commands the respect of the government and other donors. This stems from our policy vision, our technical excellence, our commitment to results, and our partner-oriented approach. We focus on mainstream issues where the nation's leadership knows the future is at stake.

This FY2002 resource request is our estimate of the type and level of resources needed to carry our tested and proven country strategy through to success, while making incremental adjustments to improve our focus on the key issues shaping Uganda's future. In the next decade, Uganda's future will depend on domestic and international investment and trade; private sector-led agricultural productivity increases; sustainable resource management in the regionally-significant Nile and Lake Victoria watersheds; an educated workforce as the foundation for international competitiveness; rapid fertility decline, improved child health, and managing the AIDS epidemic; good governance in the post-Museveni era; and resolution of conflicts on the northern and western borders.

SO1, Economic Growth. This SO achieved major increases in agricultural productivity and production; established a thriving microfinance industry; and provided policy leadership on WTO and the enabling environment to enhance international investment and trade. USAID is uniquely positioned to help Uganda achieve self-sustaining economic development. To fulfill this promise, we request \$18 million in FY2002, complemented by \$9.283 million in Title II food security funds. These resources will (a) achieve rapid and self-sustaining productivity and production increases in agriculture; (b) transform our microfinance program into sustainable mainstream commercial finance; and (c) rapidly expand trade and investment as policy and procedural barriers fall away.

SO2, Natural Resource Management. This SO supports policy, planning, and action programs for resource management in the Lake Victoria Basin and the upper Nile watershed. Absent effective stewardship, the potential is great for divisive riparian conflicts to disrupt domestic and regional relations in the early 21st century. The SO works with national parks, protected areas, and communities, to build a

constituency for revenue-enhancing biodiversity-based tourism. The SO also nurtures advocacy groups, increasingly important as growth threatens fragile forests and wetlands. To sustain momentum, we request \$9 million in FY2002. These resources will (a) strengthen management of the Lake Victoria Basin and upper Nile watershed; (b) build sustainable high value tourism; and (c) enhance the role of civil society in environmental stewardship.

SO3, Basic Education. This SO helped fund Universal Primary Education; improved teacher training; leveraged public finance for education; and established policies for performance and financial accountability. Our leadership remains crucial on education quality; accountability; girls' education; and information technology to improve access and quality. To fulfill this unique role, we request \$10 million in FY2002. These resources will (a) improve learning, especially for girls; (b) strengthen civil society in demanding accountability; (c) broaden access and improve quality with information technology; and (d) build the high performing workforce Uganda needs to be competitive.

SO4, Reproductive, Maternal and Child Health. We request important increases in funding. A population growth rate of 2.9% will erode economic growth, and undermine investment in social services. USAID has changed fertility behavior in our target districts, but must now leverage a national expansion. Maternal and child mortality is unacceptably high, imposing a huge burden on the economic resources of the nation. USAID is the preeminent source of policy vision and technical expertise in child survival. We must exercise that unique leadership role through enhanced programs in immunization, malaria, childhood illness, child nutrition, and vitamin fortification. We support the most effective HIV/AIDS programs in the world, which have resulted in a remarkable decline of HIV/AIDS prevalence. But vigilance, sustained leadership, and expanded outreach are needed as the epidemic evolves. To meet our responsibilities, we request \$28.5 million in CSD and DFA funds; and \$5 million in Title II LIFE funds in FY2002. These resources will achieve (a) rapid fertility decline; (b) sustained improvement in maternal and child health, and (c) effective management of the HIV/AIDS epidemic.

SO5, Democracy and Governance. In 1986 Uganda emerged from 25 years of unceasing violence and mismanagement. USAID supports key activities critical to sustained peace and democratic governance – a strong Parliament as a counterpoint to executive authority, re-codified laws as a prerequisite to effective rule of law and effective local governments as a counterweight to Parliament and central government. During the next plan period, Uganda will enter the post-Museveni era. USAID leadership on governance will be crucial during the next five years. We request \$3 million in FY2002. These resources will (a) support Parliament, thus strengthening checks and balances on executive authority; (b) support local governments to provide countervailing power vis a vis both Parliament and the Executive; and (c) provide civil society and conflict resolution programs for a peaceful post-Museveni transition.

SPO, Food Security and Conflict Resolution in Northern Uganda. USAID's Special Objective was designed for three years, FY1998-FY2000. Now fully funded at \$10 million, implementation will continue through FY2001. In FY2002, the Mission will fold remaining Special Objective activities into our regular program. Food security elements will be managed by SO1, and conflict resolution elements will be managed by SO5. Therefore we request no resources for the Special Objective in FY2002.

Accessing Global Bureau Services Through Field Support and Buy-Ins

Objective Name	Field Support and Buy-Ins: Activity Title & Number	Priority *	Duration	Estimated Funding (\$000)			
				FY 2001		FY 2002	
				Obligated by:		Obligated by:	
				Operating Unit	Global Bureau	Operating Unit	Global Bureau
SO 3: Quality Basic Education for an increased Percentage of Ugandan Children							
SO 4: Increased Service Utilization and Changed Behaviors Related to Reproductive/Maternal and	936-3085: Commercial Markets Strategies (CMS) - Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu	High	5 Years (10/98-9/03)		3,300		3,300
	936-3094: Micronutrient Operational Strategies and Technologies (MOST)	High	5 Years (9/98-9/03)		400		400
	936-3101.02: FP Services (New) TBD	High	TBD		200		500
	936-3084: CARE MoRR	High	3 Years (7/98-9/01)		750		750
	936-3083.02: MEASURE II (Monitoring & Evaluation)	High	5 Years (9/97-9/02)		200		200
	936-3083.01: MEASURE I (DHS - MACRO International)	High	5 Years (10/97-9/02)		200		200
	936-3078.02: The Policy Project - FUTURES GROUP INT. (FOLLOW-ON)	High	5 Years (9/95-8/00)		350		350
	936-3057: Central Contraceptive Procurement (CCP)	High	13 Years (1990-2003)		2,381		2,381
	936-5994.08: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)/IAA - (Infectiuos Diseases Results Package)	High	5 Years (9/98-9/03)		850		850
	JOHN HOPKINS UNIVERSITY - Health and Child Survival Fellows (HCSF) Program	High	5 Years (10/97-9/02)		300		300
	936-3096.01: Basic Support for Institutionalizing Child Survival (BASICS) II	High	TBD		400		400
GRAND TOTAL.....		18,962			9,331		9,631

* For Priorities use high, medium-high, medium, medium-low, low

O:/EXCEL/fy2000field support.xls

Program, Workforce and OE

FY Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2000 Program/Country: UGANDA
Approp: DA/CSD
Scenario:

S.O. # , Title		FY 2000 Request													Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY2000
	Bilateral/ Field Spt	Total	Agri- culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Health Promotion (*)	Environ	D/G			
SO 1.617-001-01		Increased Rural Household Incomes														
	Bilateral	14,500	12,500	2,000											24,269	20,189
	Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		14,500	12,500	2,000											24,269	20,189
Food Aid																
PL480 Title II																
	Bilateral	12,471													11,721	750
	Field Spt		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,721	
		12,471		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,721	
SO 2.617-002-01		Critical Ecosystems Conserved to Sustain Biological Diversity and to Enhance Benefits to Society														
	Bilateral	6,678											6,678		10,000	8,443
	Field Spt	0											0		10,000	8,443
		6,678		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,678	0	10,000	8,443
SO 3.617-003-01		Quality Basic Education for an Increased Percentage of Ugandan Children														
	Bilateral	8,618			8,618										16,000	14,175
	Field Spt	200			200										200	
		8,818		0	8,818	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,200	14,175
SO 4.617-004-01		Increased Service Utilization and Changed Behavior Related to Reproductive Maternal and Child Health in Selected Districts														
	Bilateral	7,837					2,188	1,875	154	3,605	131				16,468	7,055
	Field Spt	7,837					3,102	725	446	3,295	269				13,415	3,354
		15,674		0	0	0	5,300	2,600	600	6,900	400	0	0	0	29,901	10,409
SO 5.617-005-01		Civic Pluralism Expanded and Constitutional Checks and Balances Implemented														
	Bilateral	1,326											1,326		3,600	5,197
	Field Spt	0											0		3,600	5,197
		1,326		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,326	0	3,600	5,197
SPO 01.617-006-01		Improved Foundation for Reintegration of Targeted Areas in Northern Uganda														
	Bilateral	0													3,268	2,693
	Field Spt	0													3,268	2,693
		0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,268	2,693
Total Bilateral		51,556	12,500	2,000	8,618	0	2,188	1,875	154	3,605	131	6,678	1,326	73,623	57,752	
Total Field Support		8,037	0	0	200	0	3,102	725	446	3,295	269	0	0	13,615	3,354	
TOTAL PROGRAM		59,593	12,500	2,000	8,818	0	5,300	2,600	600	6,900	400	6,678	1,326	87,238	61,106	

FY 2000 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	14,500
Democracy	1,326
HCD	8,618
PHN	15,800
Environment	6,678
Program ICASS	52
GCC (from all Goals)	3,500

FY 2000 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	40,263
Dev. Assist ICASS	92
Dev. Assist Total	40,355
CSD Program	19,318
CSD ICASS	12
CSD Total	19,330

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2000, FY2001, FY2002)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account. (**) Health Promotion is normally funded from the CSD Account, although amounts for Victims of War/Victims of Torture are funded from the DA/DFA Account

* This table excludes Dols 1,000 CSD and Dols 39 DA Carryover

* This table excludes Dols 2,200 DFA on additional table

Fiscal Year: 2000 Program/Country: UGANDA
Approp: DFA
Scenario:

S.O. # , Title		FY Request													Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY2000
Bilateral/ Field Spt	Total	Agri- culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Health Promotion (*)	Environ	D/G				
SO 1.617-001-01 Increased Rural Household Incomes																
Bilateral	0						0								0	
Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SO 2.617-002-01 Critical Ecosystems Conserved to Sustain Biological Diversity and to Enhance Benefits to Society																
Bilateral	0															
Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
SO 3.617-003-01 Quality Basic Education for an Increased Percentage of Ugandan Children																
Bilateral	0															
Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
SO 4.617-004-01 Increased Service Utilization and Changed Behavior Related to Reproductive Maternal and Child Health in Selected Districts																
Bilateral	1,900								1,900					1,235	665	
Field Spt	300								300					240	60	
	2,200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,200					1,475	725	
SO 5.617-005-01 Civic Pluralism Expanded and Constitutional Checks and Balances Implemented																
Bilateral	0															
Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SPO 01.617-006-01 Improved Foundation for Reintegration of Targeted Areas in Northern Uganda																
Bilateral	0															
Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total Bilateral																
		1,900	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,900	0	0	0	0	1,235	665	
Total Field Support		300	0	0	0	0	0	0	300	0	0	0	0	240	60	
TOTAL PROGRAM		2,200	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,200	0	0	0	0	1,475	725	

FY 2000 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	2,200
Environment	0
Program ICASS	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2000 Account Distribution (DFA only)	
Dev. Fund for Africa	2,200
Dev. Assist ICASS	
Dev. Assist Total	2,200
CSD Program	
CSD ICASS	
CSD Total	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2000, FY2001, FY2002)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account. (**) Health Promotion is normally funded from the CSD Account, although amounts for Victims of War/Victims of Torture are funded from the DA/DFA Account

Fiscal Year: 2001 Program/Country: UGANDA
 Approp: DFA
 Scenario:

S.O. #, Title		FY 2001 Request												Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY2001
	Bilateral/Field Spt	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Health Promotion (**)	Environ	D/G		
SO 1:617-001-01 Increased Rural Household Incomes															
	Bilateral	14,874	13,074	1,800										21,438	13,625
	Field Spt	0													0
		14,874	13,074	1,800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21,438	13,625
Food Aid															
PL480 Title II															
	Bilateral	9,283												9,283	750
	Field Spt														
		9,283	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,283	
SO 2:617-002-01 Critical Ecosystems Conserved to Sustain Biological Diversity and to Enhance Benefits to Society															
	Bilateral	8,396										8,396		7,000	9,839
	Field Spt	0													
		8,396	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,396	0	7,000	9,839
SO 3:617-003-01 Quality Basic Education for an Increased Percentage of Ugandan Children															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 4:617-004-01 Increased Service Utilization and Changed Behavior Related to Reproductive Maternal and Child Health in Selected Districts															
	Bilateral	3,244					3,244							3,346	2,174
	Field Spt	3,756					3,756							3,314	2,374
		7,000	0	0	0	0	7,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,660	4,548
SO 5:617-005-01 Civic Pluralism Expanded and Constitutional Checks and Balances Implemented															
	Bilateral	878											878	3,300	2,775
	Field Spt	0													
		878	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	878	3,300	2,775
SPO 01:617-006-01 Improved Foundation for Reintegration of Targetted Areas in Northern Uganda															
	Bilateral	0												2,659	34
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,659	34
Total Bilateral		36,675	13,074	1,800	0	0	3,244	0	0	0	0	8,396	878	37,743	28,447
Total Field Support		3,756	0	0	0	0	3,756	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,314	2,374
TOTAL PROGRAM		40,431	13,074	1,800	0	0	7,000	0	0	0	0	8,396	878	41,057	30,821

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	14,874
Democracy	878
HCD	0
PHN	7,000
Environment	8,396
Program ICASS	93

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	40,418
Dev. Assist ICASS	93
Dev. Assist Total:	40,511
CSD Program	0
CSD ICASS	13
CSD Total:	13

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2000, FY2001, FY2002)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account. (**) Health Promotion is normally funded from the CSD Account, although amounts for Victims of War/Victims of Torture are funded from the DA/DFA Account

Fiscal Year: 2002 Program/Country: UGANDA
 Approp: DFA
 Scenario:

S.O. # , Title		FY 2002 Request												Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY2002
	Bilateral/Field Spt	Total	Agriculture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Health Promotion (**)	Environ	D/G		
SO 1:617-001-01 Increased Rural Household Incomes															
	Bilateral	18,000	14,000	4,000										21,000	10,625
	Field Spt	0												0	0
		18,000	14,000	4,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21,000	10,625
PL480 Title II PL480 Title II/LIFE Initiative.															
	Bilateral	9,283												9,283	750
		5,000												5,000	0
	Field Spt														
		14,283	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,283	750
SO 2:617-002-01 Critical Ecosystems Conserved to Sustain Biological Diversity and to Enhance Benefits to Society															
	Bilateral	9,000										9,000		9,000	9,839
	Field Spt	0												0	0
		9,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,000	0	9,000	9,839
SO 3:617-003-01 Quality Basic Education for an Increased Percentage of Ugandan Children															
	Bilateral	0												0	0
	Field Spt	0												0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 4:617-004-01 Increased Service Utilization and Changed Behavior Related to Reproductive Maternal and Child Health in Selected Districts															
	Bilateral	6,244					6,244							5,472	2,946
	Field Spt	3,756					3,756							3,985	2,145
		10,000	0	0	0	0	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,457	5,091
SO 5:617-005-01 Civic Pluralism Expanded and Constitutional Checks and Balances Implemented															
	Bilateral	3,000											3,000	2,398	3,377
	Field Spt	0												0	0
		3,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,000	3,377
SPO 01:617-006-01 Improved Foundation for Reintegration of Targetted Areas in Northern Uganda															
	Bilateral	0												1,000	34
	Field Spt	0												0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	34
Total Bilateral		50,527	14,000	4,000	0	0	6,244	0	0	0	0	9,000	3,000	38,870	26,821
Total Field Support		3,756	0	0	0	0	3,756	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,985	2,145
TOTAL PROGRAM		54,283	14,000	4,000	0	0	10,000	0	0	0	0	9,000	3,000	57,138	28,966

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	18,000
Democracy	3,000
HCD	0
PHN	10,000
Environment	9,000
Program ICASS	93
GCC (from all Goals)	3,500

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	54,270
Dev. Assist ICASS	93
Dev. Assist Total:	54,363
CSD Program	0
CSD ICASS	13
CSD Total:	13

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2000, FY2001, FY2002)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account. (**) Health Promotion is normally funded from the CSD Account, although amounts for Victims of War/Victims of Torture are funded from the DA/DFA Account

*The FY 2002 PL480 Title II requests additional \$5,000 in LIFE funds.

Fiscal Year: 2002 Program/Country: UGANDA
 Approp: CSD
 Scenario:

S.O. # , Title		FY 2002 Request												Est. S.O.	Est. S.O.
	Bilateral/ Field Spt	Total	Agri- culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Health Promotion (**)	Environ	D/G	Expendi- tures	Pipeline End of FY2002
SO 1:617-001-01 Increased Rural Household Incomes															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Aid															
PL480 Title II															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SO 2:617-002-01 Critical Ecosystems Conserved to Sustain Biological Diversity and to Enhance Benefits to Society															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 3:617-003-01 Quality Basic Education for an Increased Percentage of Ugandan Children															
	Bilateral	10,000			10,000									10,000	23,493
	Field Spt	0													
		10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,000	23,493
SO 4:617-004-01 Increased Service Utilization and Changed Behavior Related to Reproductive Maternal and Child Health in Selected Districts															
	Bilateral	12,925						4,500	215	8,052	158			12,037	5,951
	Field Spt	5,575						500	385	4,448	242			5,707	3,073
		18,500	0	0	0	0	0	5,000	600	12,500	400	0	0	17,744	9,024
SO 5:617-005-01 Civic Pluralism Expanded and Constitutional Checks and Balances Implemented															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SPO 01:617-006-01 Improved Foundation for Reintegration of Targetted Areas in Northern Uganda															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral		22,925	0	0	10,000	0	0	4,500	215	8,052	158	0	0	22,037	29,444
Total Field Support		5,575	0	0	0	0	0	500	385	4,448	242	0	0	5,707	3,073
TOTAL PROGRAM		28,500	0	0	10,000	0	0	5,000	600	12,500	400	0	0	27,744	32,517

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	10,000
PHN	18,500
Environment	0
Program ICASS	93
GCC (from all Goals)	3,500

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	(13)
Dev. Assist ICASS	93
Dev. Assist Total:	80
CSD Program	28,500
CSD ICASS	13
CSD Total:	28,513

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2000, FY2001, FY2002)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account. (**) Health Promotion is normally funded from the CSD Account, although amounts for Victims of War/Victims of Torture are funded from the DA/DFA Account

Workforce Tables

Org: USAID/Uganda End of year On-Board								Total SO/SpO	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All* Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
FY 2000 Estimate	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SpO1	SpO2									
OE Funded: 1/																
U.S. Direct Hire	2	0	1	1	0.5	0	0	4.5	2	1	1	1	0	1.5	6.5	11
Other U.S. Citizens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	2
FSN/TCN Direct Hire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other FSN/TCN	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	4	2	16	56	3	0	5	82	86
Subtotal	3	0	2	2	1.5	0	0	8.5	4	18	58	4	0	6.5	90.5	99
Program Funded 1/								0								
U.S. Citizens	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	8
FSNs/TCNs	6	2	1	3	0	2	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	15
Subtotal	8	4	1	3	1	3	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	23
Total Direct Workforce	11	4	3	5	2.5	3	0	28.5	4	18	58	4	0	9.5	93.5	122
TAACS	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Fellows	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
IDIs	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Subtotal	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
TOTAL WORKFORCE	11	4	3	8	2.5	3	0	31.5	4	18	58	4	0	9.5	93.5	125

* program office

Workforce Tables

Org _____ End of year On-Board								Total SO/SpO	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
FY 2001 Target	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SpO1	SpO2									
OE Funded: 1/																
U.S. Direct Hire								0							0	0
Other U.S. Citizens								0							0	0
FSN/TCN Direct Hire								0							0	0
Other FSN/TCN								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Program Funded 1/																
U.S. Citizens								0							0	0
FSNs/TCNs								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Direct Workforce	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TAACS								0							0	0
Fellows								0							0	0
IDIs								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL WORKFORCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Workforce Tables

Org End of year On-Board								Total SO/SpO Staff	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
FY 2002 Target	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SpO1	SpO2									
OE Funded: 1/																
U.S. Direct Hire								0							0	0
Other U.S. Citizens								0							0	0
FSN/TCN Direct Hire								0							0	0
Other FSN/TCN								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Program Funded 1/																
U.S. Citizens								0							0	0
FSNs/TCNs								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Direct Workforce	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TAACS								0							0	0
Fellows								0							0	0
IDIs								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL WORKFORCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

USDH Staffing Requirements by Backstop, FY 2000 - FY 2003

Mission:	USAID UGANDA
----------	--------------

59

Functional Backstop (BS)	Number of USDH Employees in Backstop in:			
	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003
Senior Management				
SMG - 01	2	2	2	2
Program Management				
Program Mgt - 02	1	1	1	1
Project Dvpm Officer - 94	0	0	0	0
Support Management				
EXO - 03	1	1	1	1
Controller - 04	1	1	1	1
Legal - 85	0	0	0	0
Commodity Mgt. - 92	0	0	0	0
Contract Mgt. - 93	1	1	1	1
Secretary - 05 & 07	0	0	0	0
Sector Management				
Agriculture - 10 & 14	1	1	1	1
Economics - 11	1	1	1	1
Democracy - 12	0	0	0	0
Food for Peace - 15	0	0	0	0
Private Enterprise - 21	1	1	1	1
Engineering - 25	0	0	0	0
Environment - 40 & 75	0	0	0	0
Health/Pop. - 50	1	2	2	2
Education - 60	1	1	1	1
General Dvpm. - 12*	0	0	0	0
RUDO, UE-funded - 40	0	0	0	0
Total	11	12	12	12

***GDO - 12:** for the rare case where an officer manages activities in several technical areas, none of which predominate, e.g., the officer manages Democracy, Health, and Environment activities that are about equal. An officer who manages primarily Health activities with some Democracy and Environment activities would be a Health Officer, BS 50.

remaining **IDIs**: list under the Functional Backstop for the work they do.

Please e-mail this worksheet in Excel to: Maribeth Zankowski@HR.PPIM@aidw as well as include it with your R4 submission.

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title:USAID UGANDA Org. No:21617		Overseas Mission Budgets								
		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Subtotal OC 11.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Subtotal OC 11.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5	USDH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.5	FNDH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Subtotal OC 11.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.8	Special personal services payments	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8	USPSC Salaries	117	0	117	75	0	75	75	0	75
11.8	FN PSC Salaries	975	0	975	1400	0	1400	1500	0	1500
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.8	1092	0	1092	1475	0	1475	1575	0	1575
12.1	Personnel benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	USDH benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Educational Allowances	30	0	30	100	0	100	100	0	100
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances	40	0	40	45	0	45	48	0	48
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances	2	0	2	1	0	1	2	0	2
12.1	Quarters Allowances	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits	7	0	7	7	0	7	8	0	8
12.1	FNDH Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.1	US PSC Benefits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.1	FN PSC Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits	45	165	210	47	165	212	49	165	214
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Subtotal OC 12.1	124	165	289	200	165	365	207	165	372

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title:USAID UGANDA Org. No:21617			Overseas Mission Budgets								
			FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
			Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
13.0	Benefits for former personnel		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	FNDH		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.0	FN PSCs		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Subtotal OC 13.0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Training Travel		35	0	35	40	0	40	40	0	40
21.0	Mandatory/Statutory Travel		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field		18	0	18	15	0	15	15	0	15
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel		0	0	0	3	0	3	3	0	3
21.0	Home Leave Travel		20	0	20	22	0	22	22	0	22
21.0	R & R Travel		53	0	53	55	0	55	57	0	57
21.0	Education Travel		0	0	0	9	0	9	9	0	9
21.0	Evacuation Travel		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.0	Retirement Travel		15	0	15	7	0	7	0	0	0
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel		18	0	18	15	0	15	15	0	15
21.0	Operational Travel		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel		30	0	30	30	0	30	30	0	30
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel		28	0	28	30	0	30	32	0	32
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats		120	0	120	25	0	25	25	0	25
21.0	Assessment Travel		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.0	Recruitment Travel		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.0	Other Operational Travel		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Subtotal OC 21.0		337	0	337	251	0	251	248	0	248
22.0	Transportation of things		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
22.0	Post assignment freight		140	0	140	180	0	180	200	0	200
22.0	Home Leave Freight		15	0	15	15	0	15	15	0	15
22.0	Retirement Freight		60	0	60	30	0	30	0	0	0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.		60	0	60	65	0	65	65	0	65

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title:USAID UGANDA Org. No:21617		Overseas Mission Budgets								
		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.	60	0	60	65	0	65	65	0	65
	Subtotal OC 22.0	335	0	335	355	0	355	345	0	345
23.2	Rental payments to others	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space	45	0	45	45	0	45	45	0	45
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences	360	0	360	370	0	370	370	0	370
	Subtotal OC 23.2	405	0	405	415	0	415	415	0	415
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3	Office Utilities	0	21	21	0	23	23	0	23	23
23.3	Residential Utilities	0	32	32	0	35	35	0	35	35
23.3	Telephone Costs	0	60	60	0	60	60	0	60	60
23.3	ADP Software Leases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.3	ADP Hardware Lease	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.3	Commercial Time Sharing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.3	Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)	0	7	7	0	7	7	0	7	7
23.3	Other Mail Service Costs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.3	Courier Services	5	0	5	6	0	6	6	0	6
	Subtotal OC 23.3	5	120	125	6	125	131	6	125	131
24.0	Printing and Reproduction	3	3	6	3	4	7	3	4	7
	Subtotal OC 24.0	3	3	6	3	4	7	3	4	7
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.1	Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.1	Management & Professional Support Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.1	Engineering & Technical Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Subtotal OC 25.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.2	Other services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.2	Office Security Guards	200	0	200	200	0	200	200	0	200
25.2	Residential Security Guard Services	250	0	250	250	0	250	250	0	250
25.2	Official Residential Expenses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.2	Representation Allowances	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	2
25.2	Non-Federal Audits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title:USAID UGANDA Org. No:21617		Overseas Mission Budgets								
		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
25.2	Grievances/Investigations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.2	Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees	0	4	4	0	4	4	0	4	4
25.2	Vehicle Rental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.2	Manpower Contracts	0	6	6	0	6	6	0	6	6
25.2	Records Declassification & Other Records Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.2	Recruiting activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.2	Penalty Interest Payments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.2	Other Miscellaneous Services	0	55	55	0	55	55	0	55	55
25.2	Staff training contracts	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	3	3
25.2	ADP related contracts	0	4	4	0	4	4	0	4	4
Subtotal OC 25.2		452	72	524	452	72	524	452	72	524
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.3	ICASS	180	0	180	190	0	190	190	0	190
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal OC 25.3		180	0	180	190	0	190	190	0	190
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.4	Office building Maintenance	0	25	25	0	30	30	0	30	30
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance	0	25	25	0	25	25	0	25	25
Subtotal OC 25.4		0	50	50	0	55	55	0	55	55
25.6	Medical Care	0	0		0	0		0	0	
Subtotal OC 25.6		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.7	Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.7	ADP and telephone operation and maintenance costs	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	2
25.7	Storage Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	1	15	16	1	15	16	1	15	16
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance	0	25	25	0	25	25	0	25	25
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	1	20	21	1	20	21	1	20	21
Subtotal OC 25.7		4	60	64	4	60	64	4	60	64
25.8	Substance & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal OC 25.8		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title:USAID UGANDA Org. No:21617			Overseas Mission Budgets								
			FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
			Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
26.0	Supplies and materials		66	450	516	70	450	520	70	450	520
	Subtotal OC 26.0		66	450	516	70	450	520	70	450	520
31.0	Equipment		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
31.0	Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.		73	95	168	110	0	110	65	20	85
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.		50	45	95	80	0	80	59	24	83
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles		64	0	64	22	69	91	25	25	50
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.0	ADP Hardware purchases		100	0	100	76	0	76	40	0	40
31.0	ADP Software purchases		10	0	10	15	0	15	20	0	20
	Subtotal OC 31.0		297	140	437	303	69	372	209	69	278
32.0	Lands and structures		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
32.0	Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construction)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.0	Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Office		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Subtotal OC 32.0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42.0	Claims and indemnities		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Subtotal OC 42.0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET			3300	1060	4360	3724	1000	4724	3724	1000	4724

Additional Mandatory Information

Dollars Used for Local Currency Purchases	<u>777</u>	<u>1492</u>	<u>1597</u>
Exchange Rate Used in Computations	<u>1500</u>	<u>1500</u>	<u>1500</u>

** If data is shown on either of these lines, you MUST submit the form showing deposits to and withdrawals from the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund.
On that form, OE funded deposits must equal: 0 0 0

Organization: USAID UGANDA 21617

Foreign National Voluntary Separation Account									
Action	FY 2000			FY 2001			FY 2002		
	OE	Program	Total	OE	Program	Total	OE	Program	Total
Deposits	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Withdrawals	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Local Currency Trust Funds - Regular			
	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
Balance Start of Year	809.2	1,349.2	1,149.2
Obligations	1,060.0	1,000.0	1,000.0
Deposits	1,600.0	800.0	800.0
Balance End of Year	1,349.2	1,149.2	949.2

Exchange Rate 1,500.0 1,500.0 1,500.0

Local Currency Trust Funds - Real Property			
	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
Balance Start of Year	0.0	0.0	0.0
Obligations	0.0	0.0	0.0
Deposits	0.0	0.0	0.0
Balance End of Year	0.0	0.0	0.0

Exchange Rate _____ _____ _____

CONTROLLER OPERATIONS

Org. Title: USAID UGANDA		Overseas Mission Budgets								
Org. No:21617		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Subtotal OC 11.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Subtotal OC 11.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5	USDH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.5	FNDH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Subtotal OC 11.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.8	Special personal services payments	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8	USPSC Salaries	27.7	0	27.7	30	0	30	35	0	35
11.8	FN PSC Salaries	189.9	0	189.9	227.8	0	227.8	262	0	262
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Subtotal OC 11.8	217.6	0	217.6	257.8	0	257.8	297	0	297
12.1	Personnel benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	USDH benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Educational Allowances	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances	1.8	0	1.8	2	0	2	2.2	0	2.2
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.1	Quarters Allowances	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.1	FNDH Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.1	US PSC Benefits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.1	FN PSC Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits	0	25	25	0	25	25	0	25	25
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Subtotal OC 12.1	1.8	25	26.8	2	25	27	2.2	25	27.2

CONTROLLER OPERATIONS

Org. Title: USAID UGANDA		Overseas Mission Budgets								
Org. No:21617		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	FNDH	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.0	FN PSCs	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Subtotal OC 13.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Training Travel	14.5	0	14.5	7	0	7	5	0	5
21.0	Mandatory/Statutory Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.0	Home Leave Travel	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5
21.0	R & R Travel	3	0	3	7	0	7	7	0	7
21.0	Education Travel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.0	Evacuation Travel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.0	Retirement Travel	7.2	0	7.2	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.0	Operational Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel	3.5	0	3.5	3	0	3	5	0	5
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.0	Assessment Travel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.0	Recruitment Travel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.0	Other Operational Travel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Subtotal OC 21.0	28.2	0	28.2	17	0	17	22	0	22
22.0	Transportation of things	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
22.0	Post assignment freight	30	0	30	0	0	0	30	0	30
22.0	Home Leave Freight	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
22.0	Retirement Freight	30	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

CONTROLLER OPERATIONS

Org. Title: USAID UGANDA			Overseas Mission Budgets								
Org. No:21617			FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
OC			Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.		11	0	11	12	0	12	13	0	13
	Subtotal OC 22.0		71	0	71	12	0	12	45	0	45
23.2	Rental payments to others		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space		6.4	0	6.4	6.4	0	6.4	6.5	0	6.5
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences		24	0	24	24	0	24	24	0	24
	Subtotal OC 23.2		30.4	0	30.4	30.4	0	30.4	30.5	0	30.5
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3	Office Utilities		0	5	5	0	6	6	0	6	6
23.3	Residential Utilities		0	3	3	0	3.5	3.5	0	3.5	3.5
23.3	Telephone Costs		0	10	10	0	12	12	0	12	12
23.3	ADP Software Leases		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.3	ADP Hardware Lease		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.3	Commercial Time Sharing		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.3	Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.3	Other Mail Service Costs		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.3	Courier Services		1.5	0	1.5	1.5	0	1.5	1.5	0	1.5
	Subtotal OC 23.3		1.5	18	19.5	1.5	21.5	23	1.5	21.5	23
24.0	Printing and Reproduction		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Subtotal OC 24.0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.1	Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.1	Management & Professional Support Services		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.1	Engineering & Technical Services		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Subtotal OC 25.1		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.2	Other services		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.2	Office Security Guards		28.1	0	28.1	29	0	29	30	0	30
25.2	Residential Security Guard Services		20	0	20	22	0	22	25	0	25
25.2	Official Residential Expenses		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.2	Representation Allowances		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.2	Non-Federal Audits		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

CONTROLLER OPERATIONS

Org. Title: USAID UGANDA			Overseas Mission Budgets								
Org. No:21617			FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
OC			Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
25.2	Grievances/Investigations		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.2	Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees		0	1.2	1.2	0	1.2	1.2	0	1.2	1.2
25.2	Vehicle Rental		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.2	Manpower Contracts		0	4.9	4.9	0	4.9	4.9	0	4.9	4.9
25.2	Records Declassification & Other Records Services		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.2	Recruiting activities		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.2	Penalty Interest Payments		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.2	Other Miscellaneous Services		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.2	Staff training contracts		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.2	ADP related contracts		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal OC 25.2			48.1	6.1	54.2	51	6.1	57.1	55	6.1	61.1
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.3	ICASS		35	0	35	35	0	35	35	0	35
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal OC 25.3			35	0	35	35	0	35	35	0	35
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.4	Office building Maintenance		0	6.6	6.6	0	8	8	0	10	10
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance		0	15.8	15.8	0	20	20	0	25	25
Subtotal OC 25.4			0	22.4	22.4	0	28	28	0	35	35
25.6	Medical Care		0	0		0	0		0	0	
Subtotal OC 25.6			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.7	Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.7	ADP and telephone operation and maintenance costs		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.7	Storage Services		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal OC 25.7			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.8	Subsistence & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal OC 25.8			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

CONTROLLER OPERATIONS

Org. Title: USAID UGANDA			Overseas Mission Budgets								
Org. No:21617			FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
OC			Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
26.0	Supplies and materials		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Subtotal OC 26.0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.0	Equipment		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
31.0	Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.		3	0	3	2	0	2	5	0	5
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.		0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.0	ADP Hardware purchases		3	0	3	4	0	4	4	0	4
31.0	ADP Software purchases		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Subtotal OC 31.0		6	0	6	9	0	9	9	0	9
32.0	Lands and structures		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
32.0	Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construction)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.0	Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Office		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Subtotal OC 32.0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42.0	Claims and indemnities		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Subtotal OC 42.0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET			439.6	71.5	511.1	415.7	80.6	496.3	497.2	87.6	584.8

Additional Mandatory Information

Dollars Used for Local Currency Purchases	<u>197.4</u>		<u>234.3</u>		<u>269</u>
Exchange Rate Used in Computations	<u>1500</u>	<u>1500</u>	<u>1500</u>	<u>1500</u>	<u>1500</u>

** If data is shown on either of these lines, you MUST submit the form showing deposits to and withdrawals from the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund.
On that form, OE funded deposits must equal: 0 0 0

CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND

Org. Title: Org. No: OC		Overseas Mission Budgets								
		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5	USDH			0			0			0
11.5	FNDH			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.8	Special personal services payments	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8	USPSC Salaries			0			0			0
11.8	FN PSC Salaries			0			0			0
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.1	Personnel benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	USDH benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Educational Allowances			0			0			0
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances			0			0			0
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances			0			0			0
12.1	Quarters Allowances			0			0			0
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits			0			0			0
12.1	FNDH Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH			0			0			0
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits			0			0			0
12.1	US PSC Benefits			0			0			0
12.1	FN PSC Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PSC			0			0			0
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits			0			0			0
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 12.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND

Org. Title: _____ Org. No: _____ OC		Overseas Mission Budgets								
		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	FNDH	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH			0			0			0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH			0			0			0
13.0	FN PSCs	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs			0			0			0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 13.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Training Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Mandatory/Statutory Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field			0			0			0
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Home Leave Travel			0			0			0
21.0	R & R Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Education Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Evacuation Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Retirement Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Operational Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel			0			0			0
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel			0			0			0
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats			0			0			0
21.0	Assessment Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)			0			0			0
21.0	Recruitment Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Other Operational Travel			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 21.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.0	Transportation of things	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
22.0	Post assignment freight			0			0			0
22.0	Home Leave Freight			0			0			0
22.0	Retirement Freight			0			0			0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.			0			0			0

CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND

Org. Title: _____ Org. No: _____ OC		Overseas Mission Budgets								
		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 22.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.2	Rental payments to others	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space			0			0			0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space			0			0			0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 23.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3	Office Utilities			0			0			0
23.3	Residential Utilities			0			0			0
23.3	Telephone Costs			0			0			0
23.3	ADP Software Leases			0			0			0
23.3	ADP Hardware Lease			0			0			0
23.3	Commercial Time Sharing			0			0			0
23.3	Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)			0			0			0
23.3	Other Mail Service Costs			0			0			0
23.3	Courier Services			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 23.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.0	Printing and Reproduction			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 24.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.1	Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations			0			0			0
25.1	Management & Professional Support Services			0			0			0
25.1	Engineering & Technical Services			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.2	Other services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.2	Office Security Guards			0			0			0
25.2	Residential Security Guard Services			0			0			0
25.2	Official Residential Expenses			0			0			0
25.2	Representation Allowances			0			0			0
25.2	Non-Federal Audits			0			0			0

CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND

Org. Title: Org. No: OC		Overseas Mission Budgets								
		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
25.2	Grievances/Investigations			0			0			0
25.2	Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees			0			0			0
25.2	Vehicle Rental			0			0			0
25.2	Manpower Contracts			0			0			0
25.2	Records Declassification & Other Records Services			0			0			0
25.2	Recruiting activities			0			0			0
25.2	Penalty Interest Payments			0			0			0
25.2	Other Miscellaneous Services			0			0			0
25.2	Staff training contracts			0			0			0
25.2	ADP related contracts			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.3	ICASS			0			0			0
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.4	Office building Maintenance			0			0			0
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.6	Medical Care									
	Subtotal OC 25.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.7	Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.7	ADP and telephone operation and maintenance costs			0			0			0
25.7	Storage Services			0			0			0
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance			0			0			0
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance			0			0			0
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.8	Subsistence & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND

Org. Title: _____ Org. No: _____ OC		Overseas Mission Budgets								
		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
26.0	Supplies and materials			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 26.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.0	Equipment	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
31.0	Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.			0			0			0
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.			0			0			0
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles			0			0			0
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment			0			0			0
31.0	ADP Hardware purchases			0			0	50,000		50000
31.0	ADP Software purchases			0			0	50,000		50000
	Subtotal OC 31.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100000	0	100000
32.0	Lands and structures	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
32.0	Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construction)			0			0			0
32.0	Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings			0			0			0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Office			0			0			0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 32.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42.0	Claims and indemnities			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 42.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL BUDGET	0	0	0	0	0	0	100000	0	100000

Additional Mandatory Information

Dollars Used for Local Currency Purchases

Exchange Rate Used in Computations

If data is shown on either of these lines, you MUST submit the form showing deposits to and withdrawals from the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund.

On that form, OE funded deposits must equal:

0 0 0

Supplemental Information Annexes

Environmental Impact

Information Annex Topic: Environmental Impact

USAID/Uganda			
Environmental Review Status, Plans, and Schedule, FY 1999			
Activity	Prior to FY 00	FY 99 (for Bureau Environment Officer [BEO])	MEO Actions
SO 1: Increased rural household income			
IDEA, FY 94 -FY 00	IEE approved 8/93	IEE in process of being amended to resolve pesticide deferral (7/00)	Follow up EMEMP evaluation; assist PM completion.
RENU, FY 98-FY 00	IEE approved 9/98	Amended IEE to resolve road rehab deferrals... done 12/99	Assisted PM to amend IEE, and developed environmental guidance for road rehab.
PHHS (ANEPP), 2/96-6/99	IEE approved 9/90	Amended IEE for pesticide use/procurement, 6/99 – will use IDEA pesticide IEE (7/00)	Assisted PM to amend IEE (this activity is covered under the IDEA Pesticide IEE)
NUFS, 9/96-9/98	IEE approved 9/96	Amended IEE to resolve pesticide deferral, 6/99; will use IDEA Pesticide IEE (7/00)	Assisted PM to amend IEE (same as above)
PRESTO 2/97-2/01	Original IEE approved 1/95; amendment approved 6/98	No action necessary	Continued reviewing proposals for STIG component, as required in amended IEE
Title II: *ACDI/VOCA FY 97-FY 01	IEE approved 10/98	Amended IEE to resolve pesticide deferral, BHR/BEO, 5/99; will use IDEA Pesticide IEE (7/00)	Assisted with environmental monitoring activities
*Africare 10/97-11/01	IEE approved 6/98	Amended IEE for pesticide use/procurement, BHR/BEO, 6/99; will use IDEA Pesticide IEE (7/00)	Assisted with environmental review of road rehab
*World Vision	New Activity	IEE to BHR BEO, 6/99 Will use IDEA Pesticide IEE (7/00)	Assisted with IEE (this activity is covered under the IDEA Pesticide IEE)
*TechnoServe FY 99-FY 03	IEE approved 2/99	Amended IEE to resolve pesticide deferral, BHR/BEO, 5/99; will use IDEA Pesticide IEE (7/00)	Assisted with environmental monitoring activities
World Food Programme	emergency program transition	IEE to BHR BEO, 7/99	Assist with IEE

SO 2: Critical ecosystems conserved to sustain biological diversity and enhance benefits to society			
APE FY 91-6/99	IEE approved 12/91	No action necessary	No action necessary
COBS FY 97-FY 01	IEE approved 8/97	No action necessary	Continue reviewing proposals using the approved Environmental Screening form
Water hyacinth activity	New activity	If funding is committed, IEE to AFR BEO, 6/99—uncompleted action; on line for FY '00	Assist with IEE
SO 3: Improving the Quality of Education for an increased percentage of Ugandan children			
SUPER FY 92–FY 02	Categorical exclusion approved 1/92	No action necessary	No action necessary
SO 4: Increased service utilization and changed behaviors related to reproductive/maternal/child health in selected districts			
DISH, FY 93-FY 99	Categorical exclusion approved 4/93	No action necessary	No action necessary
SO 5: Civil pluralism expanded and constitutional checks and balances implemented			
Democracy Transition Initiatives FY 97-FY 02	Categorical exclusion approved 9/97	No action necessary	No action necessary
Ambassador's Special Self Help Funds	New requirement	IEE to AFR BEO, 9/99	Conduct IEE

Other MEO actions for FY99 include regular compliance checks on all activities; and developing/implementing training for SO1 partners (most likely agriculture-related CSs and extension workers) in conservation of wetlands, forests, and other sensitive habitats and wildlife (required mitigation measures for most Title II activities). With resolution of deferrals, all USAID/Uganda activities will be in compliance with 22 CFR 216.

Updated Framework Annex

Information Annex Topic: Updated Results Framework

Country/Organization Name: USAID/Uganda

- a. Objective Name: 617-001: Increased Rural Household Income
Proposed newly reported indicator at SO level? No

PLEASE SEE ATTACHED PROPOSED NEW RESULTS FRAMEWORK WITH RESTATED INTERMEDIATE RESULTS AND ILLUSTRATIVE INDICATORS

- b. Objective Name: 617-002, Critical Ecosystems Conserved to Sustain Biological Diversity and to Enhance Benefits to Society
Proposed newly reported indicator at SO level? No

IR2.1: Critical Ecosystems Managed to Ensure Biological Integrity
Proposed newly reported indicator for FY 2003? No

IR2.2: Pressure on Critical Ecosystems Reduced
Proposed new indicator? No

IR2.3: Supporting Framework for Conservation and Sustainable Development Maintained
Proposed new indicator? No

- c. Objective Name: 617-003, Quality Basic Education for an Increased Percentage of Ugandan Children
Proposed newly reported indicator at SO level? No

IR3.1: Increased Availability of Primary Schooling
Proposed newly reported indicator for FY2003? No

IR3.2: Improved Quality of Instruction
Proposed new indicator? No

IR3.3: Improved Support for Girls' Participation in Primary Schooling
Proposed new indicator? No

IR3.4: Financial Support to Education Sector Maintained
Proposed new indicator? No

IR3.5: Improved Technical Efficiency and Institutional Capacity
Proposed new indicator? No

- d. Objective Name: 617-004, Increased Service Utilization and Changed Behaviors Related to Reproductive/Maternal/Child Health in Selected Districts
Proposed newly reported indicator at SO level? Yes

IR4.1: Increased Availability of Reproductive/Maternal/Child Health Services
Proposed newly reported indicator for FY 2003? No

IR4.2: Improved Quality of Reproductive/Maternal/Child Health Services
Proposed new indicator? No

IR4.3: Enhanced Sustainability of Reproductive/Maternal/Child Health Services
Proposed new indicator? No

IR4.4: Improved Knowledge and Perceptions Related to Reproductive/Maternal/Child Health
Proposed new indicator? No

Objective ID	Objective Name	IR Number	IR Title
617-004	Increased Service Utilization and Changed Behaviors Related to Reproductive/Maternal/Child Health in Selected Districts	N/A: Changes are at SO level	N/A
Current Indicator Name:		Family planning: couple-years of protection distributed in target districts	
Newly Reported Indicator :		Family planning: modern contraceptive prevalence	
		Target Data	
(Baseline)		13.2 % (1995)	
2001		N/A (data will not be available)	
2002		25.5 %	
Current Indicator Name:		Maternal/child health services, annual number of antenatal visits in target facilities	
Newly Reported Indicator :		Number of assisted deliveries in target facilities	
		Target Data	
(Baseline)		29,592 (1996)	
2001		40,992	
2002		42,632	

- e. Objective Name: 617-005, Civic Pluralism Expanded and Constitutional Checks and Balances Implemented
Proposed newly reported indicator at SO level? No

IR5.1: Increased Civil Society Participation in Advocacy, Public Decision-Making and Oversight of Government in Selected Areas
Proposed newly reported indicator for FY2003? No

IR5.2: Improved Local Government Functions in Selected Districts
Proposed new indicator? No

IR5.3: Enhanced Capacity of Parliament to Perform Legislative Branch Functions
Proposed new indicator? No

IR5.4: Increased Effectiveness of Justice System

Proposed new indicator? No

- f. Objective Name: 617-006, Improved Foundation for Reintegration of Targeted Areas of Northern Uganda

Proposed newly reported indicator at SO level? Yes

PLEASE SEE ATTACHED PROPOSED NEW RESULTS FRAMEWORK WITH RESTATED INTERMEDIATE RESULTS AND ILLUSTRATIVE SO AND IR INDICATORS

Success Stories

Information annex topic: Success stories

Strategic Objective No. 1: Increased Rural Household Income

Cassava Recovery: A USAID Success Story

More cassava is produced in Africa than anywhere else in the world: 80-90 million metric tons annually. More than 200 million people depend on cassava as their main staple food, making it the most important food security crop in Sub-Saharan Africa. In Uganda, cassava as a staple food crop is second only to bananas in terms of total production, but it is the most important crop for food security. Between 12 and 15 million people grow cassava in Uganda, on 400,000 hectares of land. Annual production peaked at 3.5 million tons in 1989, until a new and devastating form of cassava mosaic disease (CMD) struck, reducing national production levels by approximately 40%.

It is estimated that between 1992 and 1997, annual losses to Ugandan farmers as a result of CMD were approximately \$60 million; total losses have exceeded \$400 million in the past 10 years. In addition, the decline in cassava production severely disrupted household food security. Cassava functions as a “food bank” because it is drought-resistant and can be left in the ground for two to three years without being harvested, serving as a “bridge” when more vulnerable annual crops are not available. In addition to Uganda, the neighboring countries of Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Sudan have also been affected by CMD, and Uganda was unable to look to these neighbors to fill the deficit.

USAID and other donors quickly responded to the crisis. In collaboration with the International Institute for Tropical Agriculture (IITA) and the National Agricultural Research Organization (NARO), USAID supported basic research, institutional development, and the multiplication and dissemination of disease-resistant cassava planting materials held in reserve by NARO. Over the past ten years, USAID has invested approximately \$5.3 million, half of the total funds required to combat the decline in cassava production. The return on this investment has been enormous. Cassava production in USAID’s target areas increased from less than 1,000 metric tons (MT) in 1997, to 342,000 MT in 1999. The Kampala wholesale market value of the 1999 crop from these target areas is estimated at over \$40 million, in this year alone exceeding the amount of USAID’s initial investment by 700 percent.

Cassava has recovered in Uganda for several reasons. First, the groundwork for solving the problem was laid several years prior to the crisis, largely due to research, development, and stockpiling of disease-resistant planting materials by IITA and NARO. Second, once the disease struck, Ugandan farmers, working in partnership with NARO and IITA, came up with the best plan of action. They determined that distributing the cassava mosaic resistant varieties to farmers, for multiplication and for production, was the only measure that could provide a solution to the destructive impact of the cassava mosaic disease. Finally, USAID and other donors responded with adequate financial resources to ensure that the problem was quickly and efficiently addressed.

Containing the spread of the new cassava mosaic disease will continue to require this level of collaboration and quick response in order to maintain food security for Ugandan farmers, their communities, and the region.

Strategic Objective No. 1: Increased Rural Household Income

FINCA: A USAID Success Story

Ugandan women who wish to start or expand micro- and small enterprises are seriously constrained from doing so by the limited availability of small-scale credit. In order to make small loans more accessible to Ugandan entrepreneurs, USAID/Uganda has provided financial support and technical assistance to microfinance institutions (MFIs). The largest and most successful of these is FINCA Uganda.

FINCA Uganda was founded in 1992, as FINCA's first program on the African continent. FINCA's lending strategy brings groups of clients together in Village Banks, whose members provide mutual loan recovery guarantees as well as mutual support. The program has expanded rapidly, and maintained a high repayment rate. The program is also reaching the neediest strata of the population. Program data show that 60 percent of borrowers are single mothers, and over 75 percent are caring for orphans – most of whom have lost parents to the HIV/AIDS epidemic. In addition, many borrowers have been displaced by political violence and rebel activity in the northern and western regions of the country. These borrowers are building sustainable small enterprises in commerce and trade, manufacturing, and service delivery.

Other non-governmental organizations have provided information and support to FINCA's Village Banking groups in the areas of health, nutrition and sanitation, as well as banking activities. FINCA clients can now receive group accident and life insurance at low cost from a subsidiary of an international insurance company, and a health insurance program is currently being pilot-tested in Kampala. These are exciting innovations that have brought insurance coverage to a population that in the past had no access to such services.

FINCA Uganda has taken the lead in more than portfolio quality. Recognized as an important model for poverty lending in Africa, the program has received visits from First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton, U. S. Congressional delegations, President Bill Clinton, and Uganda's President, Yoweri Museveni.

FINCA Uganda has ambitious plans for the future. By the year 2002, the program will operate six offices, covering at least 16 of the 45 districts in the country. Through this national network, FINCA – Uganda will be able to serve some 30,000 low-income clients organized into 1,000 Village Banking groups.

Rachel Bangidde is a FINCA beneficiary. She operates a market stall in Lugazi Township, Mukono District, selling farm produce such as potatoes, tomatoes, rice, maize meal and beans. She has received 15 loans from FINCA. Her current loan is for Ushs. 400,000; the largest loan she received was for Ushs. 600,000. She has invested her loan funds in the improvement and expansion of her business, from which she generates a profit of Ushs. 20,000 to 30,000 per week. She uses the income to support the needs of her family – three children of her own, and two orphans of a deceased brother. She is also the chairperson of Zinunula Village Bank and as well as its largest saver, with over Ushs 2 million (\$1,400) in her account.

Strategic Objective No. 2: Critical Ecosystems Conserved to Sustain Biological Diversity and to Enhance Benefits to Society

Water Hyacinth: A USAID Success Story

The noxious weed water hyacinth (*Eichhornia crassipes*) was unintentionally introduced into Lake Victoria, the world's second-largest freshwater lake, probably during the 1950s. The weed now covers over 40,000 hectares of the lake and its watershed. This infestation threatens both the ecological health of the lake, and the livelihoods of lakeshore communities that depend for their income on lacustrine resources such as fish. Some port towns on the lake have recorded as much as a 70 percent decline in economic activity because the hyacinth has choked landing facilities and fishing grounds. With support from Greater Horn of Africa Initiative (GHAI) funds, USAID/Uganda's natural resources management program is working to mitigate the environmental and economic impact of the water hyacinth infestation.

The USAID program supports three key areas of intervention: technical coordination, regional consensus and capacity-building, and operational support for water hyacinth control. Significant achievements have been recorded in all three of these areas. In the area of technical coordination, USAID has worked with key partners, including the East African Cooperation, to integrate its activities into the seven projects that comprise the regional strategy for controlling aquatic weeds in East Africa. Progress is also being made in finalizing a regional management and control plan based on this strategy.

USAID support has also been instrumental in building regional cooperation by securing the approval of five regional partners (Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Rwanda and Burundi) to use Uganda's Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for water hyacinth control as a model EIA for the entire Lake Victoria basin. Another USAID-supported initiative is a regional water hyacinth monitoring program using remote sensing and geographical information systems (GIS). This cooperative venture with the U. S. Geological Survey EROS Data Center will become fully operational in mid-2000.

There has been a significant reduction in the distribution of water hyacinth in Lake Victoria over the past two years, due in part to USAID's operational support for control measures. Aggressive mechanical removal has been implemented in key locations such as the Owens Falls Dam and municipal water supply intakes. Two species of weevils that feed on the water hyacinth have also been released into the lake, accounting for localized reductions in water hyacinth vigor. The USAID program has also trained scientists and technicians in cooperating countries in the rearing and use of weevils in biological control, and a release program is planned for 2000 in the Kagera River, a key source of infestation that drains to the lake.

USAID will continue to support measures to combat the water hyacinth menace in Lake Victoria, and is examining the prospects for implementing elements of the program in other threatened watersheds.

Strategic Objective No. 3: Quality Basic Education For An Increased Percentage of Ugandan Children

Girls' Education: A USAID Success Story

Uganda has made great strides in increasing access to primary education for all Ugandan children, but the primary school enrolment, retention and completion rates demonstrate that girls continue to lag behind boys in all of these areas. The most recent data show that boys are still more likely to enroll in primary school to begin with, to complete the primary course, and to perform well on the Primary Leaving Examination (PLE). There are also regional differences, with schools in the northern and eastern parts of the country showing the greatest disparities between girls and boys in all three areas.

In order to counter these trends, in 1998 Uganda's Ministry of Education and Sports (MOES), with support from USAID/Uganda, introduced the Promotion of Girls' Education Program to selected districts having some of the most disadvantaged schools, coupled with poor performance in girls' education, in the country. The objective of the program is to encourage schools and the wider community within these districts (including the schools themselves, local leaders, parents, teachers and pupils) to develop strategies to attract, retain and promote girls throughout the primary school cycle, and to improve the standard of the girls' performance on the PLE. Through the program, communities are sensitized on the importance of girls' education and are then challenged to devise their own approaches and strategies for helping girls in their communities. The most successful schools receive a cash award to be used by the school for any activity that will benefit all of the pupils, such as classroom improvement, furniture, sports or other equipment, or sanitary facilities.

The communities have responded to this challenge by proposing and implementing innovative, effective and low-cost strategies. These include mentoring programs that provide positive role models for female pupils; guidance and counseling services, particularly for older girls; advocacy for girls' needs by senior women teachers; encouraging girls to seek leadership positions; and making facilities available after school hours for girls to study. The greatest progress was demonstrated in those schools that used a combination of these strategies. Most significant is the fact that in the process of improving the girls' persistence and achievement, these schools raised the standard of education for all of the children, girls and boys alike.

The most effective methods used by the most successful schools have been emulated by other schools in the pilot districts and have also been compiled into a manual that is being pilot-tested in core teacher training colleges. The initial response to the manual has been enthusiastic, and the strategies will be introduced to schools and communities nationwide during the coming year.

Strategic Objective No. 4: Increased Service Utilization and Changed Behaviors Related to Reproductive, Maternal and Child Health

Responding to the AIDS Epidemic in Uganda

In the early 1990s, Uganda was known to the world as the epicenter of the HIV/AIDS epidemic, with HIV infection rates estimated at 25-30 percent among pregnant women. By 1998, HIV prevalence in pregnant women had dropped dramatically, to ten percent or less, and recent data suggest a 50 percent decline in new infections among young women. Uganda is one of the first countries in the world to reduce HIV infection rates, and is now recognized as a global leader in the fight against AIDS. The key contributors to this success include President Museveni's political leadership, candor and activism, an environment of national openness, the development of innovative prevention programs such as voluntary testing and counseling, state of the art research, and strong donor support. Over the past decade, donors have provided approximately US \$180 million to support Uganda's efforts against AIDS. USAID has been the lead bilateral donor, contributing more than US \$46 million.

President Museveni confronted the AIDS epidemic soon after taking over leadership of the country in 1986, establishing the first national AIDS control program in Africa and promoting a multi-sectoral response to the epidemic. Within this environment of openness to AIDS, the collaboration between Uganda and the United States resulted in the development of pioneering programs in HIV prevention, AIDS care and orphan support, and cutting-edge research.

USAID has provided funding and technical support for two indigenous programs in Uganda. The AIDS Support Organisation (TASO) is the first of its kind and is recognized as the premier AIDS support agency in sub-Saharan Africa. TASO has provided care for over 50,000 clients and their families, and trained thousands of AIDS counselors. The AIDS Information Centre (AIC) is the first voluntary and anonymous HIV counseling and testing program in Africa. Today it is the largest in the world, using new rapid tests to provide on-site, same-day results. AIC has conducted over 500,000 HIV testing and counseling sessions, an astonishing accomplishment not yet matched elsewhere on the continent. USAID also supports condom education and distribution, with 1998 sales of more than eight million socially marketed condoms, and has provided over US \$5 million for programs supporting orphans. USAID efforts have been complemented by the contributions of other U. S. government agencies, including the National Institutes of Health, the Centers for Disease Control, and the Department of Defense, who are working with Ugandan partners to conduct innovative research. The most recent breakthroughs include the development of drug therapies to reduce mother-to-child transmission by half, as well as the initiation of the first-ever HIV vaccine trials in sub-Saharan Africa.

Over the past year, the White House, USAID/Uganda and implementing partners have hosted several high-level delegations from Congress, the State Department, and the United Nations to raise awareness of the importance of continued support for the fight against HIV/AIDS. These efforts were instrumental in mobilizing support for the White House LIFE Initiative, which has increased funding for HIV/AIDS activities by \$100 million worldwide in FY 2000. Uganda and USAID will continue their partnership to pioneer more successful, innovative strategies to combat the HIV/AIDS epidemic, in Uganda and globally.

Strategic Objective No. 4: Increased Service Utilization and Changed Behaviors Related to Reproductive, Maternal and Child Health

“Clear –Seven”: Uganda’s Pioneering Approach to STI Treatment for Men

Sexually-transmitted infections (STIs) are a significant health problem among men and women in Uganda. The current annual rate of new infections is estimated to be 20 to 25% and approximately 20% of adult outpatient visits are STI related. The Ministry of Health (MOH) recommends clinic-based syndromic management of STIs, but many Ugandans seek treatment in less formal drug shops where diagnosis and prescribed treatment are often poor. The direct cost for complete treatment is high by local standards at approximately Ushs. 6,000 (\$4). Consequently, many people purchase a partial treatment, which ultimately does not fully treat the STI, potentially leading to serious fertility problems for both men and women. Early and complete treatment reduces the chance of contracting other STIs, including HIV, and also reduces the likelihood of drug resistance.

Building on earlier successes with the social marketing of condoms and oral and injectable contraceptives, and mindful that private-sector solutions have a high potential for success since 60 percent of health care in Uganda is provided through the public sector, USAID collaborated with the MOH and the National Drug Authority to develop and pilot-test a kit to treat STIs in men. The aim of this kit, “Clear Seven”, is to improve treatment of STIs by increasing access to a full course of treatment at a significantly more affordable cost. The “Clear Seven” product contains a seven day course of antibiotics to treat gonorrhea and chlamydia. Because men present more obvious symptoms than women, the kit was marketed only to men during the pilot. The kit contains antibiotics, condoms to use during treatment to reduce the possibility of re-infection, referral cards for partners encouraging them to seek treatment, and detailed instructions. The kit costs just Ushs. 2,000 (\$1.40), significantly less than the going rate.

The findings of the pilot study were significant. Men using “Clear Seven” had a greater cure rate than men who sought other treatment (84% vs. 47%). More “Clear Seven” users took all seven days of treatment compared to those who received other STI treatment (93% vs. 87%). The inclusion of condoms in the kit also increased condom use during treatment. Among those who used other treatment, only 18% used condoms. In contrast, 36% of “Clear Seven” users used condoms during treatment; 22% using them for the first time ever.

As a result of this successful trial, the MOH and the NDA have authorized USAID to expand the pilot to other districts and to develop a strategy for national-level implementation. DFID has agreed to support the expansion of the program by purchasing the necessary drugs, with USAID continuing to provide technical assistance for social marketing. Funding from the new White House HIV/AIDS Initiative, “LIFE”, will be used to support these efforts. Secondly, the “Clear Seven” success story is being shared world-wide. Results of the pilot and lessons learned from its implementation have been submitted to a professional journal for formal publication, and presentations at international conferences have begun.

Strategic Objective No. 5: Civic Pluralism Expanded and Constitutional Checks and Balances Implemented

Parliament: A USAID Success Story

Many of Uganda's 276 Members of Parliament, the majority of them elected for the first time in 1996, came into office with very limited skills and experience in democratic government. The incumbent Parliament derives its mandate and functions principally from the 1995 Constitution; as an institution it is young and at the outset was also sorely lacking in resources, qualified staff, and institutional capacity.

Despite these constraints the Parliament has been extremely active. A pivotal event was the creation of the Parliamentary Commission, which laid the groundwork for the implementation of USAID/Uganda's program. The Commission was created by the passage of the first Member-initiated piece of legislation, with the mandate of managing the administration of Parliament, and providing Parliament with its own budget to hire staff separately from the government civil service system. The USAID/Uganda program has the goal of facilitating Parliament in the fulfillment of its mandated roles, including enacting legislation, utilizing its investigatory powers to battle corruption and ensure transparency and accountability, and ensuring that sufficient funds and other benefits from the central government reach the local level.

A key element in USAID/Uganda support has been to assist Parliament in modernizing its library. The original library was housed in one small room, had few written materials (many had been burned for fuel during Uganda's years of internal strife), and had two staff persons to handle the requests of 276 Members of Parliament. This inadequate facility has been replaced by a new Library and Information Research Center. The Center has 15 new Y2K compliant computers, printers, scanners, copiers, dedicated Internet access, Parliament's own website (www.parliament.go.ug), 2,300 new titles and hard copy resource materials, and newly trained research staff.

The use of this new facility is extraordinary. In 1998, before the Center was opened, Parliament's library handled 574 requests for information over the entire year. By December 1999, after six months of operation, Members of Parliament had made 2,625 requests for legal, social science and current events information, used the Internet and computer facilities over 3,600 times, and made 136 requests for in-depth research reports on a myriad of topics, such as cost-benefit analyses of microfinance activities, the weaknesses of Uganda's micro-level economy, and whether executive branch ministers should continue as Members of Parliament. The very first research request was for information on key political concepts of leadership and democracy, including the role of formalized political parties – a burning issue in the current context of Uganda's upcoming referendum on political parties.

USAID/Uganda's ongoing and planned activities (including assisting with the establishment of a Parliamentary Budget Office) are building on the already burgeoning skills of Uganda's Members of Parliament and staff. This multi-level approach of modernizing the institutional and human resources of the Parliament has already contributed, and will continue to contribute, to

improved representation and policy development by the legislative branch of the GOU.

**Special Objective No. 1: Improved Foundation for Reintegration of Targeted
Areas of Northern Uganda**

***Re-Integration of Returned Abducted Children:
A USAID Success Story***

With USAID support, a consortium of NGOs is working in Northern Uganda to address the psychological, social, and economic needs and problems of formerly abducted children. Over the past 14 years an estimated 10,000 children have been forcibly abducted from their homes and forced to participate in rebel activities. Some 4,000 of these children have escaped from the rebels and returned to Uganda, but they face daunting problems of adjustment on rejoining their families and communities. The Ugandan NGO GUSCO has been a key partner in these reintegration efforts and has achieved some notable successes. The story of Beatrice is a case in point.

Beatrice was abducted in 1996 when she was about 13 years old, while on her way to primary school. She was forced to walk to Sudan and was then “given” to a rebel commander who subjected her to sexual abuse. She was also trained in military skills and forced to fight in battles and skirmishes in both Sudan and Uganda. She witnessed many deaths and was herself wounded. She finally managed to escape after 17 months of captivity.

Beatrice made her way back to Gulu and spent almost four months at the GUSCO Center recuperating from physical injuries inflicted by sexual abuse, psychological trauma, and harassment and false accusations from community members. After this period of recuperation she was reunited with her grandmother and brother. Only four months later, her grandmother died and Beatrice was left as the head of her small family. She opted to learn a skill in order to support herself and her brother, rather than returning to primary school, and GUSCO supported her in this decision by paying for her training at a tailoring and dressmaking school.

Beatrice has now acquired her own sewing machine and established her own business at the local market. She tailors school uniforms and other garments. With the income she is earning she is able to pay school expenses for her brother and provide for their domestic needs. She has also purchased a bicycle, opened up a savings account, and started farming cassava, sesame and groundnuts for home consumption and for sale. She has successfully overcome the burden of physical and psychological trauma inflicted on her by her abduction, and established a successful livelihood.

USAID’s NGO partners have reintegrated over 1,500 children like Beatrice, contributing substantially to the alleviation of human misery and social discord in many Northern Ugandan communities.

Global Climate Change

GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE INITIATIVE

USAID/Uganda has three strategic objectives that relate to the Global Climate Change Initiative. Strategic Objective No. 1 (SO1): Increased Rural Household Income; Strategic Objective No. 2 (SO2): Critical Ecosystems Conserved to Sustain Biological Diversity and to Enhance Benefits to Society and the Special Objective (SpO): Reintegration of Northern Uganda, have all contributed to the Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCCI) for FY 1999. Most of USAID's results have been achieved through the five indicators under Result 2: Reduced Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Land Use, Forestry Activities and Natural Resource Management. USAID/Uganda did not have direct achievements through Result 1: Increased Participation in the UNFCCC, but expects to participate in activities relevant to this result in FY2000.

Result 1: Increased Participation in the United Nations Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

USAID/Uganda has not participated in the UNFCCC, as yet, but expects to become more involved in this global agreement in FY 2000. Already planned for April 2000 is a three-day workshop, coordinated by the U.S. Department of Energy and the Uganda Department of Meteorological Services, to do hands-on training on the development of project proposals for the U.S. Initiative on Joint Implementation (USIJI) of GCC mitigation strategies.

Result 2: Reduced Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Land Use, Forestry Activities and Natural Resource Management

Indicator 2.1: Interventions Initiated to Preserve, Increase or Reduce the Rate of Loss of Carbon Stocks

Economic Growth Strategic Objective (SO1): SO1 partners in the crop production sub-sector continued to support activities that promote sustainable farming systems. The approach is comprehensive and includes tree, shrub and grass boundary planting to retain soil, increase water infiltration and expand hectareage under perennial vegetation. Other complementary activities include mulching and composting, construction and use of household bio-gas converters, construction of fuel-efficient stoves and establishment of on-farm woodlots to reduce exploitation pressure on indigenous forests. Starting in FY 2000, SO1 will develop and track quantitative parameters (*e.g.*, numbers of beneficiaries, hectares involved, or carbon emission reduction or carbon stock preservation) that estimate the climate change impact of these activities.

Environment Strategic Objective (SO2): SO2 supports management planning in four National Parks and two Wildlife Reserves. During FY 1999, 14 Environmental Action Plans were developed in the sub-counties of Masindi District. In collaboration with SO1, SO2 also supports

agro-forestry and watershed conservation activities, noted above, in Kabale District. In FY 2000, SO1 and SO2 are considering an expansion of these activities in southwestern Uganda.

Indicator 2.2a: On-the-ground impacts where natural ecosystems are preserving carbon stocks

Environment Strategic Objective (SO2): SO2 supports ecological monitoring and ranger-based monitoring of illegal utilization of forest resources in Bwindi, Mgahinga, and Kibale National Parks and Karuma Wildlife Reserve. These reports inform law enforcement patrols and anti-poaching operations about the status of the forest resources, so that they can take actions to stop illegal utilization and slow the rate of forest degradation. In another activity, USAID is working in three Districts of northern Uganda - Lira, Katakwi and Kitgum – to conserve the Shea savanna. The Shea tree (*Vitellaria paradoxa* ssp. *nilotica*) is indigenous to the northern areas of Uganda, and is utilized by the local people to produce cooking oil, cosmetic products, and fuel. Recognizing that population and economic pressures were severely reducing the abundance and distribution of Shea as manifested in one-time harvesting of the trees for charcoal, USAID's Shea Project intervenes for the sustainable use of these resources. Activities include on-farm nursery production and out-planting, and extension to demonstrate the benefits of Shea as a renewable resource.

Indicator 2.2b: Achieved on-the-ground impacts on managed agricultural lands with increased carbon stocks

Economic Growth Strategic Objective (SO1): Several SO1 partners are delivering results under this indicator. Heifer Project International (HPI) promotes and provides training in composting, tree planting and bio-gas units construction, and has recorded high rates of success among their beneficiaries, ninety-five percent of whom are women. Africare promotes tree, bush and grass-lined ridging, composting, fuel-wood planting, efficient stove construction and will soon partner with HPI to expand the number of bio-gas units in their areas of operation. Agricultural Cooperative Development International/ Volunteers for Overseas Cooperative Assistance (ACDI/VOCA) manages over 25 sub-grants covering 30 of Uganda's 45 districts to promote sustainable agriculture, including appropriate use of organic materials. Several other contractors and grantees -- Chemonics, TechnoServe and World Vision -- promote similar sustainable agriculture practices. These programs have led to significant and sustainable increases in incomes and food security.

Environment Strategic Objective (SO2): SO2's intervention for this indicator was spearheaded by a new grant activity with the International Center for Research in Agro-Forestry (ICRAF). ICRAF is leading an expansion of AFRENA (Agro-forestry Research Network for Africa) in the Kigezi Highlands of southwest Uganda and in the coffee-banana plantation zones north of Lake Victoria and west of Jinja. The objectives of the activity are: 1) reduced utilization pressure upon and unsustainable exploitation of Uganda's southwest afro-montane and lakeshore forests, 2) enhanced soil fertility and watershed stabilization and 3) increased on-farm food security and household income. Interventions include: a) research, b) farmer and extension agent training and c) on-farm trials and dissemination of conservation tillage, boundary planting, perennial trees

and shrubs, soil fertility enhancement and legume rotations, and dissemination of the technologies to farmers.

Northern Uganda Special Objective (SpO): As part of the Northern Uganda Food Security program, farm planning and demonstrations incorporate appropriate land utilization and soil and water conservation techniques to achieve sustainable agriculture, notably the construction of contour ditches to prevent runoff and soil erosion. An integrated agroforestry component in one project addresses the production of food, fodder for animals and fuel wood as a source of energy. The project has created a greenhouse with a capacity of 10,000 high-value grafted planting materials (passion fruit, citrus and mangoes), and also has planted five acres of neem trees as a biological pesticide and two acres of teak as a demonstration for fuel wood and timber production on household wood lots. Extension of home-based technologies includes demonstrations of fuel saving cooking stoves. A second project is establishing community resource centers which incorporate the transfer of technology for forestry activities and the establishment of tree nurseries for purposes of environmental protection and income generation, consisting of a mixed package of food, fuel, and high value trees.

Indicator 2.3: National/Sub-national policy advances

Environment Strategic Objective (SO2): The main SO2 involvement in national and sub-national policy advances was in the development of 14 Environmental Action Plans at the sub-county level in Masindi District. This included identifying problems and present conditions, then developing action plans that were presented to the local District Councils for their adoption. The action plans are finished and are waiting final approval.

Indicator 2.4: Public and private investment leveraged

Economic Growth Strategic Objective (SO1): See Result #3.

Environment Strategic Objective (SO2): SO2 was highly successful in leveraging investment in activities that contribute to the GCCI. For example, the endowment of the Mgahinga and Bwindi Impenetrable Forest Conservation Trust (MBIFCT) grew to about \$6 million over FY1999, an amount that will significantly assist in the conservation of two of Uganda's most critical forest ecosystems.

Northern Uganda Strategic Objective (SpO): The NUFs Sustainable Agriculture and Food-based Enterprises (SAFE) project grant to Appropriate Technology/Uganda leverages money from the McKnight Foundation through Enterprise Works Worldwide.

Indicator 2.5a: Increased institutional capacity to address global climate change issues

Economic Growth Strategic Objective (SO1): SO1 has partially funded the installation of the Regional Famine Early Warning System (FEWS) in Uganda. FEWS-Uganda focused on three areas of capacity building in FY 1999: (1) Methodologies for Rapid Rural Appraisal; (2) Policy Guidelines for Food Aid Targeting; and (3) Improved climate information dissemination to

farmers. FEWS undertook four joint field trips with the Department of Disaster and Preparedness Planning and the Department of Meteorology to assess crop growth rates, potential yields and food and non-food needs. During these trips, FEWS worked with Ministry staff on standardizing the GOU's assessment approach, using a rapid rural appraisal framework. With the Ministry of Agriculture's Early Warning Unit and Department of Disaster, FEWS facilitated a workshop to develop policies that improve the targeting of food aid in the country. Draft policy guidelines will be incorporated in GOU systems during FY2000. Additionally, USAID (through FEWS) sponsored two climate forecasting meetings for government and non-governmental personnel during FY1999. Members of the Department of Meteorology Services, Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industries and Fisheries, Department of Disaster, media and NGOs participated. Forecasting techniques and the results of regional forecasts were incorporated into agricultural extension messages to farmers.

Environment Strategic Objective (SO2): See Indicator 2.2b

Northern Uganda Special Objective (SpO): USAID's implementing partners for the NUFs grants (Action Afrika Hilfe – AAH, and Appropriate Technology/Uganda – AT/U) are working with the district and sub-county administrations in Moyo, Gulu and Kitgum districts to introduce, demonstrate and extend appropriate technology for sustainable agriculture and agroforestry.

Indicator 2.5b: Technical capacity strengthened through workshops, research and other training

Economic Growth Strategic Objective (SO1): As mentioned above in Indicator 2.5a, SO1 has partially funded the installation of the Regional Famine Early Warning System (FEWS) in Uganda. Local capacity building has been a part of the FEWS mandate since its inception. This aspect of the program will be expanded further in FY 2001 and beyond under the new SOW now being bid on by potential institutional partners and implementers. They will continue to work with GOU and local partners in tracking climate change affecting crop production and food security.

Northern Uganda Special Objective (SpO): The activities noted under Indicator 2.5a also include development of the Moyo district farm institute as a center for applied research and demonstrations, training of district agricultural extension staff, and technology promotion through participatory research with farmers, on-farm trials, and field days.

Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas

Economic Growth Strategic Objective (SpO): In an activity not funded by USAID but benefiting from USAID-leveraged funding, one partner --- AT/U -- is implementing a carbon emissions reduction for tax-credit activity. While still a new activity, the plan calls for improved supplemental cattle feeding contributing to reductions in emissions of methane by cattle. This activity will be implemented by a long-time grass roots partner of USAID/Uganda, and will be funded by a Canadian utility company, to whom the tax credit will accrue.

Greater Horn of Africa Initiative

Information annex topic: **Greater Horn of Africa Initiative**

GREATER HORN OF AFRICA INITIATIVE

I. GHAI and the USAID/Uganda Program. USAID/Uganda utilizes GHAI resources to support both its own development strategy and the GHAI strategic objectives, and moreover has also successfully integrated the GHAI principles across the bilateral program. African Ownership: Each SO team has close supportive relations with government and other Ugandan counterparts. Ministers, Members of Parliament, local government leaders and NGOs consistently express appreciation for USAID's collaborative and partner-oriented approach to development. No activity is approved until the Mission has explicitly discussed it with all participating partners, a process that ensures local ownership. A key reason USAID/Uganda continues to achieve impressive results is that all programs build upon the objectives and priorities of our counterparts. Strategic Coordination: USAID provides substantial leadership among donors in the private sector, agriculture, education, HIV/AIDS, governance, corruption and legal sector reform. We are also very active in health and family planning, and took the lead in establishing a donor coordinating group, chaired by the EU, for Northern Uganda. Linking Relief to Development: The Mission's Special Objective for Northern Uganda not only addresses the GHAI strategic objectives, it also seeks to create an enabling environment for sustainable development. A measure of the program's success is the increasing number of USAID-and-other-donor-funded development programs being implemented in the North. Regional Approaches: USAID's environment program has contributed to regional conservation efforts by fostering coordination between Uganda, Rwanda, and Congo in patrolling and monitoring the transboundary montane forests that harbor half of the world's remaining mountain gorillas. The economic growth objective also incorporates regional perspectives in its market information and trade and investment initiatives. Promoting Stability: All of USAID/Uganda's strategic objectives reflect this principle. Broad-based economic growth, natural resource conservation, improved basic skills and better health, and a more participatory and accountable government all contribute to peace and stability.

II. GHAI Strategic Objectives. The Mission program contributes significantly to two of the GHAI strategic objectives.

A. GHAI SO1 – Strengthened African Capacity to Enhance Regional Food Security

By contributing to regional food security, the Northern Uganda Food Security (NUFS) program supports GHAI IR 1.1 (Enhanced African Capacity to Increase Sustainable Agricultural Production). USAID has funded three NUFS grants, covering five of the ten northern districts. Activities focus on crop production/productivity, natural resource management, marketing, and income generation. In 1999, almost 500 men and women's farmers' groups in Gulu, Kitgum, Lira and Apac participated in on-farm trials of mosaic-resistant cassava and improved varieties of beans, oilseeds and cereals. Similar support was provided for 2,059 farmers in Moyo. In Gulu and Kitgum, individual farmers, farmers' groups and 4,000 internally displaced households received 71,371 kg of improved seeds, which will be repaid after harvest. In Gulu, Kitgum, Lira, Apac and neighboring Masindi, 90 appropriate technology demonstrations were held for over

22,000 people, and 165 technology grants have been made to IDPs for machinery such as oil presses, timber bases, cassava/potato slicers, and seed planters.

Water Hyacinth. The infestation of Lake Victoria by water hyacinth threatens the ecological health of the lake, and the economic life and food security of lakeshore communities. The Mission's largest GHAI-funded activity supports the *Regional Lake Victoria Water Hyacinth Control Program* (GHAI IR 1.6). Activities in water hyacinth management expanded to a truly regional scale during FY 1999. Working with, among others, the East African Cooperation (EAC), the Mission's key partner, Clean Lakes/Aquatics, has been able to collaborate actively with seven projects identified in the regional aquatic weeds control strategy. In Uganda, Aquatics was instrumental in getting approval for the country-specific Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for water hyacinth control, which was used as a model for the entire basin.

Methods used to stem growth of water hyacinth (mechanical harvesting, manual removal, and weevils), continued to reduce distribution of water hyacinth in the lake. Two species of weevils used to eradicate water hyacinth have been so effective in Uganda that programs are being expanded in to other effected areas in Tanzania and Rwanda. Additionally, above average rainfall contributed to hyacinth reduction by increasing water levels and decreasing concentrations of nutrients required for plant growth.

Reintegration, Employment and Income Generation. In 1999, USAID awarded a \$2 million grant using GHAI funds to rebuild the war-torn economy in the two northern districts of Gulu and Kitgum. The Reintegration, Employment and Income Development for the North (REIN) activity will employ approximately 10,000 men and women for rehabilitation of community roads using labor-intensive construction methods. Beneficiaries will undergo business development training to select, plan and manage income-generating activities, and to form rotating savings and credit associations.

B. GHAI SO2 – Strengthened African Capacity to Prevent, Mitigate and Respond to Conflict

Alternative Basic Education for Karamoja. GHAI funds are being used to support basic education for the children of Karamoja (Moroto and Kotido districts). This area is rife with tribal and clan conflicts – internally, with neighboring districts, and across the border with Kenya and Sudan. Most Karamojong children have no chance to attend formal schools or to be exposed to outside cultural influences. The Alternative Basic Education Program for Karamoja (ABEK) was developed by the Karamojong themselves and includes dispute resolution as part of the curriculum. It is already reaching more than 7,000 children, two-thirds of whom are girls, with plans to expand to 35,000 over the next two years. In addition to providing basic education for children who would otherwise be left out of Uganda's formal schooling system, the activity is expected to lead to long-term changes in social behavior and cultural values around conflict that will benefit the people of Karamoja and their neighbors in the region.

Conflict Pilot Activities Fund. A grant from the GHAI Conflict Pilot Activities Fund is being used to support efforts of the local authorities, and religious and traditional leaders to sensitize the people in Gulu and Kitgum districts on the need and processes for reconciliation and attaining long-term peace. Approved in anticipation of Uganda's Amnesty Law, and the December 1999 Accord with Sudan, this activity supports sensitization of the community to

accept and reconcile with returning former Lords Resistance Army (LRA) rebels, and formerly abducted children, using traditional methods of conflict resolution.

Supplemental Annex

The Supplementary Annex Includes:

- Updated Results Framework
 - Evaluations Conducted in FY 1999
 - Evaluations Planned for FY 2000
-

Strategic Objective #1: Increased Rural Household Incomes Revised Results Framework Illustrative Activities and Performance Indicators

Background

Uganda's agricultural sector is one of the least productive of any country in Africa. Because of civil strife during the Idi Amin and Obote years, Uganda completely missed out on the tremendous advances that other countries experienced during the "green revolution". New technologies such as hybrid seeds, modern inputs, and mechanization have yet to reach a significant number of Ugandan farmers and entrepreneurs. Modern business culture, efficient markets, and policies conducive to private sector development are not yet in place in Uganda. Public institutions are weak and lack both skilled technocrats and financial resources.

With the opening of the economy under President Museveni's leadership, liberalization has created an enormous challenge for Ugandans in the public and private sectors, especially with respect to defining a vision with priorities for creating a sound policy and regulatory environment that promotes private sector development. While the macroeconomic framework has been put in place and has functioned very well, little has been done to set the second-tier policy framework in place. In addition, little has been done to set priorities in terms of investment policy in the economic sectors.

The economic growth problem for Uganda is a problem of extremely low productivity, resulting in an inability to compete in a liberalized marketplace. Much of this problem is linked to the agricultural sector, since most of the population makes some or all of its living from agriculture. However, the problem of low productivity goes beyond agriculture and is manifested in manufacturing and services as well, in both the public and private sectors. In the private sector, low productivity limits Uganda's ability to compete in a liberalized marketplace. In the public sector, low productivity limits the creation of sound economic growth strategies, effective policies, and efficient regulatory structures that would enable the private sector to become more competitive.

Rationale

The SO1 program focuses on increasing rural household incomes by improving agricultural production and productivity, and increasing opportunities for broad based market-led private sector expansion. In the existing Results Framework, three Intermediate Results (IRs) support

the SO: production and productivity of selected food crops; the value of non-traditional agricultural exports (NTAEs); and access to rural financial services.

Over the past year, the SO1 team has conducted an ongoing internal examination of the SO to ensure that the activities being implemented are focused and achieving intended results, and to examine opportunities to further increase impact. External evaluations of several key activities have also been carried out. As a result of these exercises, the SO1 team has developed a revised implementation plan for the SO that refines and streamlines the activities and focuses the portfolio. The revision does not fundamentally alter the nature, purpose or intent of the SO, but simply reorganizes the existing framework to more accurately reflect both implementation realities and the broader economic context in which the SO operates.

Program Components

The revised SO1 framework identifies five intermediate results: increased agricultural commercialization (i.e. production intended for sale, rather than domestic consumption) both in basic food crop production and non-traditional agricultural exports; increased dairy production; improved financial services; micro- and small business development; and second-tier policy reform. Activities that address both small business development and policy reform are already in place and have been ongoing for several years, but until this revision their critical contribution to the achievement of the SO has not been formalized, and the substantial results that have been realized have not been adequately reported.

The performance indicators and targets that SO1 presently reports against were set in 1995-1996 when the Country Strategic Plan (1996-2001) was developed. Given the dynamics of agriculture and our experience over the last five years, we are now in a better position to refine the indicators and adjust the targets as appropriate. In this year's R4, several indicator targets have been tentatively reset. SO1 intends to carry out a comprehensive analysis of all indicators prior to the next R4 submission in order to ensure that our indicators are well-chosen and that targets are valid. This exercise, combined with design work for post-PRESTO micro-finance, business development and policy reform, will bring greater clarity and refinement to the SO1 portfolio.

Existing Results Framework

SO 1: Increased Rural Household Income

1. Average rural household monthly expenditures in targeted regions
2. Average rural household monthly expenditures in targeted districts
3. Average rural household monthly incomes in targeted districts

IR 1.1: Increased Use of Financial Services by Rural Households

1. Number of new, small/micro rural business borrowers
2. Number of new individuals opening savings accounts
3. Number of sustainable financial intermediaries delivering rural financial services

IR 1.2: Increased Selected Non-Traditional Agricultural Exports

1. Value of selected NTAEs exported
2. Volume of selected NTAEs exported

IR 1.2: Increased Production of Selected Food Products

1. Production of selected food products in targeted districts
2. Productivity of selected food products in targeted districts

Proposed New Results Framework

The SO statement and the indicators that measure it remain unchanged in the new results framework, but the IRs have been substantially revised. All of the existing performance indicators have been retained, but new indicators have been added. **The new indicators are illustrative, providing a range of possibilities that will be subject to further analysis before final decisions are made and targets are set.**

Strategic Objective 1: Increased Rural Household Income

1. Average rural household monthly expenditures in targeted regions
2. Average rural household monthly expenditures in targeted regions
3. Average rural household monthly incomes in targeted districts

IR 1: Increased commercial agricultural production

1. Value and volume of NTAEs
2. Food crop production and productivity
3. Volume of sales of key inputs (fertilizer, improved seeds)

IR 2: Increased productivity of the dairy sector

1. Milk production and productivity
2. Increased volume/value of value-added dairy products
3. Number of trained commercial dairy service providers

IR3: Increased use of financial services

1. Number of new and total borrowers and savers
2. Number of best practices financial institutions
3. Amount provided in ATAIN loan guarantees

IR 4: Micro and small agricultural and non-agricultural enterprises created and expanded

1. Employment growth in assisted enterprises
2. Number of new and total stockists/outlets
3. Increased membership and service provision, selected business associations

IR 5: Strengthened legal and regulatory framework for business development

1. Number of policy analyses conducted
2. Number of critical reforms identified and implemented

Strategic Objective #4: Increased Service Utilization and Changed Behaviors for Reproductive, Maternal and Child Health in Selected Districts

Revised Results Framework
Illustrative Activities and Performance Indicators

USAID/Uganda's SO4 is supported by four intermediate results. Performance is measured by eleven indicators at the strategic objective level, while ten indicators address the intermediate results. Last year the Mission identified four indicators to be used for R4 reporting, all at the strategic objective level. Because of continuous problems with data collection for some of these indicators, as well as their appropriateness to and accuracy in measuring SO4 results, the Mission proposes the following changes in the indicators to be used for R4 reporting in future years.

Indicator 4.1, Couple-years of protection (CYP) distributed in target districts. The data source for this indicator has continually been problematic, and therefore it is being dropped for purposes of reporting to AID/W during years when more reliable, population-based data are available. It will be replaced by modern contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR). CPR provides a more accurate picture of what is happening in the DISH districts, and data are available for the 1999 reporting period as a result of DISH community surveys, and will be available also for FY 2000 from the DHS.

Indicator 4.4, Annual number of antenatal visits in target districts. For 1999, there was incomplete reporting from 13 of the 92 facilities, and ANC visits were estimated based on averages from preceding months. There are also documented cases of under-reporting, calling into question the accuracy and validity of this indicator. The Mission will therefore drop this indicator and replace it with "Number of assisted deliveries in health facilities", an indicator for which the data appear to be more consistently reported, and which also more accurately reflects the impact of the USAID program.

In this year's R4, values for both the old and proposed new indicators are reported.

Special Objective: Improved Foundation for Reintegration of Targeted Areas of Northern Uganda

Revised Results Framework

Illustrative Activities and Performance Indicators

Background

The Special Objective focuses on the transition from relief to development in Northern Uganda. Three Intermediate Results were developed in 1997/98 – Meeting critical emergency needs of targeted populations, Increased household food security in selected areas, and Increased awareness and capacity to prevent and resolve disputes -- which are still valid. However, with the identification and funding of specific activities, there is now a need to sharpen how we measure and report on achievements in the field. For the quantitative measures, SPO partners, including CARE, AVSI, Red Barnet and AAH, are carrying out baseline surveys are being carried to form the basis for establishing targets. The surveys may also provide data that may lead to further adjustments in the indicators. In addition, qualitative measures are being developed to track such aspects as increased resilience and competence of families to cope with the effects of conflict.

Rationale

The Mission proposes to modify its overall indicator of achievement, the number of sustainable development activities being implemented in the ten districts of Northern Uganda, by including the activities of the Special Objective itself. As before, this indicator captures the transition focus of the objective; that is, as the foundation for reintegration improves, the Mission expects more long-term sustainable development activities to be implemented successfully in those ten districts. However, the activities financed under the SPO also contribute to long-term sustainable development. First, the two remaining Northern Uganda Food Security (NUFS) grants have now been subsumed under the SPO. Second, other SPO activities (reintegration and rehabilitation of children affected by conflict, employment and income generation in economically devastated areas, alternative basic education which includes dispute resolution, and support for peace and reconciliation) contribute to sustainable development through conflict prevention, mitigation and response. The Mission also proposes to add a second indicator to show how many of these activities achieve year-to-year progress against targets. This will both be a better measure of results achieved, and will encourage grantees to focus more attention on performance of their programs in the North when monitoring and reporting results.

Program Components

The revised SPO framework identifies three intermediate results: meeting critical needs of targeted populations; increased livelihood security in selected areas; and increased awareness and capacity to prevent, mitigate, and respond to conflicts. The changes in the wording of these results between the existing and revised frameworks are minor, but the indicators have been

substantially amended in order to capture impact and reflect the realities of program achievements.

IR 6.1. Meeting critical needs of targeted populations. The original indicators referred to OFDA programs and physical emergency needs only, and were general in nature. They measured the percent and number of people and groups whose physical needs have been met. These had several shortcomings. First, it was operationally impossible to identify the number of “targeted groups” against which to measure the percent of critical needs met. Second, the number of people with critical emergency needs varies from year to year so that increases or decreases in numbers served may measure changes in exogenous factors rather than improvements in achieving results. Third, percent of affected population whose critical needs have been met is beyond the manageable interest of the Mission since some people’s needs are met by other government and donor programs. Finally, planned figures for numbers of people whose critical needs will be met are largely meaningless given the emergency nature of the need. For next year’s R4 and for future years, two new indicators will be tracked -- the percent of target population whose water and sanitation needs have been met (from OFDA), and the percentage of target population whose food needs have been met (from WFP).

In addition to physical needs, the conflicts in Northern Uganda have confronted the population with critical psychosocial needs. These are being addressed by two new grants in Gulu and Kitgum districts designed to strengthen the resilience and competence of families and communities in coping with war-affected children and other victims of conflict. Quantitative indicators will be developed to measure the number of structured community activities which address children’s needs, such as sports, drama and dance, and the number of schools which have adopted special programs to deal with war-affected children. Grantees are also developing qualitative measures of resilience and competency through a participatory process with the families and communities themselves.

IR 6.2. Increased livelihood security in selected areas. The scope of the former IR6.2 (Increased household food security) has been broadened to “Increased livelihood security in selected areas,” to include the results of a new program to provide employment and income generating activities in impoverished areas of Gulu and Kitgum districts. Indicators are being developed for crop production and productivity, number of men and women gaining cash employment and participating in income generating activities, number of savings and credit associations created, and measures of access to markets.

IR 6.3. Increased awareness and capacity to prevent, mitigate and respond to conflicts. The former indicator focused on the number of participants in inter-clan and inter-ethnic peace talks in Karamoja – an activity that the Mission has not pursued. Instead, other programs have been developed to address conflicts in both Acholiland (Gulu/Kitgum) and Karamoja (Moroto/Kotido), based on active participation of the communities. New indicators will measure the success of communities and their leaders in practicing traditional reconciliation methods, and numbers of Karimojong children participating in the alternative basic education program and moving on to formal schools. These are seen as important steps towards the changes in values and culture needed to move these communities beyond conflict.

Existing Results Framework

SpO: Improved Foundation for Reintegration of Targeted Areas of Northern Uganda

1. Number of USAID-funded sustainable development activities that are being implemented in the North (SO1, SO2, SO3, SO4, SO5)

IR 6.1: Meeting critical emergency needs of targeted populations

1. Percent of targeted groups whose critical needs have been met
2. Number of people whose critical needs have been met
3. Percent of affected population whose critical needs have been met

IR 6.2: Increased household food security in selected areas

1. Increased income of farmers participating in economic rehabilitation activities
2. Increased food production in targeted areas
3. Increased crop yields in targeted areas

IR 6.3: Increased awareness and capacity to prevent and resolve disputes

1. Number of participants in selected activities
2. Impact of activities on participants

Revised Results Framework

The Intermediate Results and Indicators below are illustrative, but represent our current thinking on appropriate indicators, based on experience with using the present indicators and extensive discussion with implementing partners. The indicators will be adjusted as needed to reflect accurately the activity that is being implemented and the means to monitor and verify the indicator.

SpO: Improved Foundation for Reintegration of Targeted Areas of Northern Uganda

1. Number of USAID funded transitional and sustainable development activities that are being implemented in the North (SO1, SO2, SO3, SO4, SO5, and SpO).
2. Number of USAID funded programs/activities in the North that are showing year to year progress against targets.

IR 6.1 Meeting critical needs of targeted populations

1. Percent of target population whose water and sanitation needs have been met
2. Percent of target population whose food needs have been met
3. Number of community structured activities initiated and implemented successfully which address children's needs
4. Number of schools with special programs for war-affected children

IR 6.2 Increased livelihood security in selected areas

1. Production and productivity of targeted crops
2. Number of men and women gaining cash employment through USAID-supported activities
3. Number of rotating savings and credit associations formed following cash injection and business service development training
4. Number of vehicles (classified by type) using the community roads

IR 6.3 Increased awareness and capacity to prevent, mitigate and respond to conflicts

1. Number of communities practicing traditional reconciliation methods
2. Number of boys and girls who are participating in the alternative basic education program (ABEK)
3. Number of boys and girls who have successfully transferred from ABEK to the formal school curriculum

USAID/UGANDA

Evaluations, Assessments and Studies Conducted in FY 1999

SO	Title or Subject	Date Completed
SO1	FEWS/Uganda Commodity Cross-Border Trade Study	October 1998
	IFDC/IDEA Fertilizer Study	November 1998
	Development of ATRIP Proposal	February 1999
	Post-harvest Handling Evaluation	March 1999
	Co-operative Bank Evaluation	March 1999
	IDEA Project Evaluation	April 1999
	PRESTO Evaluation	February 2000
	Assessment of the Reporting and Monitoring System	September 1999
	Food Needs Assessment/Food Aid Management Plan	April 2000
SO2	AWF Gorilla Program Evaluation	February 1999
	ACDI/VOCA EPED Project Evaluation	First quarter 2000
SO3	First Joint ESIP	April 1999
SO4	Quality of Care Study	August 1999
	Priority Nutrition Actions in Uganda	April 1999
SO5	Referendum Climate and Benchmarks Assessment	March 1999
	Parliamentary Budget Office Assessment	September 1999
SPO	Northern Uganda Psycho-social Needs Assessment	November 1998
	Psychosocial Projects for War-Affected Children	May 1999

USAID/UGANDA

Evaluations, Assessments and Studies Planned for FY 2000

SO	Title or Subject	Target Date
SO1	Africare/ACDI/VOCA Evaluation	January 2000
	Competitiveness Strategy Design	February 2000
	AIMS Microfinance Impact Study	February 2000
	Post-PRESTO Microfinance Activity Design	March 2000
	Post-PRESTO Business Development/SME Activity Design	March 2000
	IEE Pesticide Assessment	May 2000
	Dairy Sector Evaluation	September 2000
	Africare Baseline Nutritional Assessment	March 2000
	(Prospective) Rural Road Rehabilitation Impact Study	July 2000
SO2	AWF Gorilla Project, SW Uganda: Final Evaluation	March 2000
	Review Extension Agent Training on Critical Landscape Issues	March 2000
	Analysis of DEAP Planning Process	April 2000
	Water Hyacinth Management Project Evaluation	August 2000
	UWEC Mid-term Evaluation	September 2000
SO3	Baseline Survey, Quality Standards (CP, 7 th Tranche)	April 2000
	Education Module, DHS	September 2000
	(Prospective) Education Sector Assessment, including private sector	May 2000
	(Prospective) Determinants of Quality Primary Education	May 2000
SO4	Post-Abortion Care Pilot Evaluation	November 1999
	CLEAR-7 Pilot Study	November 1999
	JHPIEGO Internal Assessment	December 1999
	AMREF STD Training Evaluation	December 1999
	TASO Client Satisfaction Survey	December 1999
	DISH Health Facility Survey	January 2000
	Supervisory Guidelines Pilot Evaluation	February 2000
	CARE Mid-Term Evaluation	February 2000
	DISH Household Survey	March 2000
	Household Survey, Bednet Use/Feasibility	March 2000
	SEATS Final Evaluation	April 2000
SO	Title or Subject	Target Date
SO4 cont'd.	Adolescent Reproductive Health Pilot Evaluation	April 2000
	Condom Distribution Study	June 2000
	TASO Community-Based Activities Evaluation	June 2000
	Consumer Interest Survey (CMS)	July 2000
	Pathfinder Community-Based Programs Evaluation	August 2000
	Demographic and Health Survey	(results in 2001)
	(Prospective) Emergency Contraception Pilot Study	February 2000
SO5	Parliamentary Needs Assessment	February 2000
	Baseline Assessment (2 Districts) for Capacity-Building Program	April 2000
	Corruption Action Plan Assessment, Ministry of Ethics and Integrity	April 2000
	(Prospective) Public Opinion Survey: Referendum	May 2000
SPO	COVOL DERO Project Final Evaluation	February 2000
	ATI Mid-term Review	February 2000
	AAH Mid-term Review	February 2000
	Situation Analysis, Conflict-Affected Families in Gulu	February 2000
	Karamoja Food Security Assessment	February 2000
	MOSK/Karamoja Conflict Resolution Project Final Evaluation	March 2000
	AVSI Mid-term Evaluation	June 2000
	CARE/REIN Project Impact Assessments	July 2000
	Redd Barna/ABEK First Annual Review	August 2000